The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,937 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	L. M. Wibmer	11th Mar.
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
[illegible] COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
[illegible]SURAT	3142	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
[illegible]SHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
[illegible]M	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
[illegible]THAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
[illegible]NGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

[illegible] steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; [illegible] and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	
BOKHARA	2911	500	C. Edwards	18th March.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3500	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VE[illegible]A	3116	600	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5 000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE.	4,000	12th March.
BISAGNO.	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	1887. To sail about
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th March.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MALACCA" will sail as above on 15th proximo. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.

From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th March, 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,905 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ...... 2078 tons About 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ...... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, March 4, 1887. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

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GLADSTONE BAGS.

IN PLAIN BROWN HIDE.

16 inches	Rs. 24 to	Rs. 25
20 inches	,, 29 to	,, 33
22 inches	,, 34 to	,, 40
24 inches	,, 40 to	,, 48
26 inches	,, 45 to	,, 55

IN PLAIN BLACK HIDE.

22 inches	Rs. 35 to	Rs. 40
24 inches	,, 40 to	,, 44
26 inches	,, 40 to	,, 45
28 inches	,, 52 to	,, 58

BRIEF BAGS.

A very useful Bag for all business Men and Travellers, for carrying Papers, &c., made in Solid Plain Brown or Black Hide, strongly fitted with Nickel Mounts and good Locks.

IN PLAIN BROWN HIDE.

	Rs.	a.
12 inches	13	8
14 inches	16	0
16 inches	18	0

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In plain brown Hide, Morroco Leather, Waterproof Canvas or Roan Leathers, with Sling Straps Bags, secured with strong Lock and Key, and Nickel Mounts, &c., &c.

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IN BROWN HIDE—		
6 inches	9	8
7 inches	10	8
8 inches	11	8
IN MOROCCO LEATHER—		
6 inches	8	8
7 inches	9	8
8 inches	10	8
IN PLAIN WATERPROOF CANVAS—		
6 inches	6	0
7 inches	7	0
8 inches	8	0
IN ROAN LEATHER—		
6 inches	5	4
7 inches	6	0
8 inches	6	12

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
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FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS,

ALL WOOL.
Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
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Patterns Free.

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UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

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Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla during the season.

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CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis ...	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune ...	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon ...	13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard...	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

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OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 24. **KEMP AND CO., LD.**

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SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
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POMMERY AND GRENO,
EXTRA SEC.

WE keep in stock supplies of this First-class Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts .... Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints .... Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

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Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

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OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

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COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

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1.	Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Front, Keyless, three actions :—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size	35
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	Do. do. do. Hunting Case	135
4.	Gold Hunting Chronograph Watch, high quality, heavy 18 Carat Case	400
5.	The same in Crystal-faced Case	350

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Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

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HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF FOOTLIGHT AMUSEMENT,
And Circle of accomplished Ladies.
The Zenith of Perfection
IN MODERN MINSTRELIC ART,
Introducing
Beautiful Music; Pathetic Ballads;
Funny Sayings; Amusing Sketches;
Extraordinary Cartoons, Grotesque Dances
AND
Impersonations of Peculiar People.
The latest London and Paris Sensation
THE VANISHING LADY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 7th MARCH.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins at 9.

Box-plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.
GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW EVENING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th March, 1887.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Construction of the SECOND STOREY of the New Presidency Magistrate's Court, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 18th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 4th March 1887.

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TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW on Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of F. Stockinger, Esq. Apply to

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House Agent.
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J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

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Cut and plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.

Own manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.

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From the first makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myallwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

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Light, strong, and elegant. Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

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R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.

Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

For Coal, Coke, or Wood complete, with all Accessories.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

All white, blue-lined Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, and chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1, per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.

An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all Diseases of the Gums.
Disinfects Decayed Teeth.
An Excellent Gargle for Sore Throat.
An Unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A Purifier of Foul Breath.
A Specific for Tooth-ache.

Per bottle, Ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

THIS preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.

Per Case, Rs 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASON'S COCAINE.

Solution of Bromhydrate of Cocaine promptly checks
SEA-SICKNESS,
Dyspepsia arising from nervous Gastric irritation,
Huskiness and Loss of Voice,
Inflamed Throat,
Sore Mouth and Spongy Gums,
SICKNESS DURING PREGNANCY.

Externally for—
BURNS, SHARP LOCAL PAINS & NEURALGIA.

It is used for producing LOCAL INSENSIBILITY and arresting morbid action of the mucous membranes of the THROAT and STOMACH without injurious after-effects.

Per box, Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE MEETING announced for 11th and 12th instant is POSTPONED, *sine die.*

L. PENNY,
V. K. KINGCOME,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Meetings of the Corporation as under will be held here on MONDAY, 7th inst:—(1.) Adjourned Special General at 3 p.m., and (2) Special General at 3-15 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation,
and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 5th March 1887.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY,
Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE PER SHARE, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum (free of Indian Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December 1886, has been this day declared and made payable on and after the 7th March 1887, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co, Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, March 5th, 1887.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (70) SEVENTY PER SHARE, for the half year ended 31st December, 1886, WILL BE PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1887, from 12 noon to 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 7th March, 1887, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 8th, to TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1887, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, the Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Co. Limited.
Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, March, 4, 1887.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, Nos. 304—306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 19th March 1887, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December 1886.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To approve the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Goculdas Dewji as a Director of the Company.
IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th March, 1887.

MATHERAN.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to negotiate for any of the BUNGALOWS at MATHERAN, for the present MARCH SEASON.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on Pedder Road, from April next. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Harold Curjel, Esq., from about 15th April next, for about six months or longer. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable and one of the best BUNGALOWS, on Malabar Hill, commands a very charming view on the West, former residence of the Hon. Justice Gibbs and now in the occupation of J. Steiner, Esq.; it is well adopted for a first class chummery or two large families. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 15th April to 15th December. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Egent,
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW on Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of F. Stockinger, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR, entirely open from all sides at Mody Bay, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Madras, up to 14 April, 1887, and opened at 12 noon, on the 15th April, 1887, for the SUPPLY of IRON and STEEL of different sizes and descriptions (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to the 31st March, 1888.

The term more to include supply of stores, if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

Sizes and descriptions can be obtained on application to the Commissary of Ordnance, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas from the Office of Commissary of Ordnance, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Bank Receipt on account of deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tenders.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement.

In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On the failure of Contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the iron and steel delivered at Madras.

V. C. FISHER, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance in charge.
Arsenal Madras, 3rd March 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A GOOD-LOOKING and powerfully built BAY ARAB HORSE, 8 years, 14·3, an excellent brougham or dogcart horse. Rs. 500.

A well bred black Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15·2 high, very fast and stylish in harness, quiet to ride, Rs. 700.

A nutmeg grey Persian Horse, up to great weight, a good saddle horse, 5 years, 14·1½. Price Rs. 350.

A handsome Bay Arab Pony, good trapper, Rs. 300.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 15 hands, 7 and 8 years, well bred, good workers and in regular use. Price Rs. 1,100. To be seen by appointment.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COME and TRY OUR DAILY MADE CIGARETTES, "QUEEN'S JUBILEE," at Re. 1 per 100. No. 3, Military Square.

ADVANCES made on Property or Approved Personal Security. Apply by letter to "LUCK," care of this paper.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, very Comfortable and Airy, for Gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. UNGWAR, 35, Medow Street, Top-floor.

FREE PASSAGE to European Nurse to take charge of Two Children, leaving on 18th inst., for England. Apply immediately to "L. A. M.," Jalgaon, Khandeish.

FRENCH TILES and RIDGES of the well-known mark of Martin Frères, FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of Messrs. B. and A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle.

ICES, ICES—Four kinds daily; every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, a Comfortable HOUSE, furnished, on Church Hill, Igatpuri, for the approaching hot weather. For particulars, apply to "A. B. C.," care of the Post Master, Bhusawul.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 2 p.m., about 200 Chests GUZERAT OPIUM at the Opium Warehouse, Godown No. 4. For particulars, apply to DAVID SASSOON and Co.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and automatic attachments, such as patent bobbin winders, triple action, balance wheel, stop motion, &c., &c. They are for all classes of work suitable for milliners, families, dress-makers, outfitters and shoemakers, &c., &c. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld. Bombay.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY, finest quality, sold at London Cash Prices. MARCKS & Co., opposite the Clock Tower.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

TO COTTON SPINNERS.—WANTED for a Mill Up-country a thoroughly competent SPINNING MASTER. Address "X. Y. Z," care of Manager of this paper.

WANTED.—The Proprietor of an Up-country Paper desires to engage the services of a competent Co-Editor. He is prepared to offer liberal terms to one who has already been successfully engaged in this capacity. Apply to "D. T.," care of this Paper.

NOVELTIES in PARIS MILLINERY for Ladies just received, and marked at moderate prices. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., 23, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort.—Rooms, large and airy, for Officers and families at Rs. 3 per day. Reduced Rates for Monthly Residents. Bar and Billiard under Mrs. GRAND.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the [illegible] amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

REQUIRED a QUALIFIED PERSON to fill in office of a Moonsiff in a Native State on a Railway Line. Knowledge of Guzerati indispensable. Graduate preferred. Salary Rs. 150 to commence with. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—[illegible] Meadow Street, Fort.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co, 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE only WHITE MONKEY known to be in existence, purchased by the Waterbury Watch Company for shipment to Europe, is on view for a few days at Soundy and Co., Limited, Rampart Row. No Charge.

SUPERFINE CARDBOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and AMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE LET APPARTMENTS, "Mahaluxmee Building," opposite Mahaluxmee Station, open on all sides, suitable for a European Family. Five minutes' walk from Victoria Garden and Tramway. Apply to JAINARAYEN SITARAM.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neumans Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

DAILY GOVERNESS, a young English widow educated at Miss Prescott's School, accustomed to the charge of children, with ten years excellent character, is open to an engagement. Address "M," "Bombay Gazette" Office. Reference permitted to Mr. Justice Hart.

JUBILEE! JUBILEE!! JUBILEE!!!—For the Season a Choice Stock of very unique and rare Foolkaries and Palangpush to hand, suitable for Drawing-room Purdahs and Roofs and Piano Covers. Prices cheap.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Meadow Street and Rampart Row.

PEARSE & Co., CONFECTIONERS, are REMOVING to more COMMODIOUS PREMISES in CHURCH GATE STREET, near the Fountain.

NOTICE is hereby given that BYRAMJEE NOWROJEE DOCTOR has contracted to sell to MOOKHI KHOJA LADUCK HAJEE All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Homjee Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 12, 13 and 16, containing by admeasurement 476 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Marwaree Manockram Hurnarayan, south by the said Homjee Street and partly by Nicol Cross Road, on or towards the east partly by the property of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla and partly by the property of Messrs. Graham & Co., and on or towards the west by Military Square Road, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort and were formerly and are now occupied by the girls' school.

All persons claiming any right to or interest in the said hereditaments or any part or parcel thereof by way of purchase, gift, inheritance, lease, mortgage, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, No. 10, Tamrind Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1887.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

London:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
Bombay: THACKER & Co., Limited, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases coloured union cloth.
1 „ khaky drill.
3 „ white nansooks.
2 „ white handkerchiefs.
10 bales grey T. cloths, 7 lbs.
5 „ grey domestic cloth 14 lbs.
5 „ grey dhooties.
10 „ grey shirtings.
6 cases preserved butter in 1, 2, 3 & 4 lb. tins by the well known maker J. Gall.
Lot of office furniture.
1 case coloured ground muslin with silk flowers.
1 case gold laces, 16 yds. long.
1 case saffron.
2 cases cutlery.

AUCTION SALE of old Unserviceable Stores, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parell.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parell, a large quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of packing cases, zinc linings, leather cuttings, rubber cuttings, old ropes, lamps, iron tanks and cans, shovels, chains, scrap iron, wire and telegraph materials, beam scales, wooden casks, office tables, cupboards, chairs, woollen clothing, waste paper, old cast steel files, &c. &c.

The above are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 7th, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Singer's Sewing Machines Depot, several consignments of fancy goods consisting of table lamps, albums, dinner and dessert sets, fancy flower vases, also teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, consisting of bentwood chairs, dining tables, glass door cupboard, sofas, almyras, first rate oleographs, pier glasses in gilt frames, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 68, Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full toned grand square pianoforte by SOUNDY & Co., in good order, very rich real China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, first rate oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier General M. W. Willoughby.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the second floor of 5, Rampart Row, next door to P & O Co's, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain, carved and household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs in gilt frames, a handsome strong Calcutta made brougham with a powerful black waler gelding and a set of brass mounted single harness, &c., the property of A S MURRAY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, March 7, 1887.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & C[illegible] STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Wind[illegible]or Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Au[illegible]trian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Gove[illegible]ments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colind[illegible]eries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—S[illegible]TOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMA[illegible]N KEROSINE ENGINE Co., B[illegible]ston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING BELLS, Telephones, for Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of Crystal Chandeliers, Table and Ornamental Ware, Vases, &c., Art Porcelains, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronze Ware, Mirrors, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS.................. Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS..................... „ 2-10 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more ill be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Rs 10 from each subscriber.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th February 1887.

GEYER & Co., Ld.
NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on FRIDAY the 25th February last it was decided to make a further call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ld., on or before the 15th inst., after which date Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H A GEYER,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 2nd March 1887.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders advertised for THIS DAY is adjourned for want of quorum to MONDAY the 7th March 1887 at 3 p.m.

By order,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th February 1887.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exactitude in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made Bricks of best quality.

For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
78, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE at the Stores Depot, Parel, on MONDAY the 7th March, commencing at 2 o'clock, of a large quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE STORES consisting of packing cases, zinc linings, leather cuttings, rubber cuttings, old ropes, lamps, iron tanks and cans, shovels, chains, scrap iron, wire and telegraph materials, beam scales, wooden casks, office tables, cupboards, chairs, a church harmonium, woollen clothing, waste paper, old cast steel files, &c. &c.

Lots now on view.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th February 1887.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that abo[illegible] teak logs measuring about 3269 Khand[illegible] [illegible]t 935 less] will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUC[illegible] [more or Kodibag Forest Depot near Karwar, on [illegible] [illegible]TION at the 15th March 887. [illegible] TUESDAY, the Terms of sale—cash, or pay[illegible] General on the 2nd day followi[illegible] [illegible]nt to the Accountant latter the purchaser sha[illegible] [illegible]ng the sale. In case of the payment by Telegraph[illegible] be required to intimate the the coast depots, Ka[illegible] to the Forest Ranger in charge of For further pa[illegible] [illegible]rwar. charge coast [illegible]tion are apply to the Forest Ranger in [illegible] Timber Depots, Karwar.

L. MACGREGOR,
Acting Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Camp Kodkani, Kanara Districts, 24th February, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April 1887, at 3 p.m.

[1] To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1886.
[2] To elect a Director and Auditors.
[3] To declare a Dividend.
[4] To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December, 1885.
[5] To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February, 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive tender for Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce for 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1887.

2. Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY the 14th March 1887 in sealed covers endorsed Tender for supply of Country Stores.

3. The tenderers' schedules with specification and conditions of supply may be had from the Company's Storekeeper at Hotgi on payment of Rs. 2.

I. Metals manufactured and unmanufactured. II. Tools. III. Hardware. IV. Clothe. V. Ropes. VI. Tallow, Soap, &c. VII. Hides, Leather and Leather work. VIII. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c. IX. Furniture and Glassware. X. Painters' Stores. XI. Chemical. XII. Wicker-work and Bamboos. XIII. Potteries. XIV. Country Stationery. XV. Lamps. XVI. Miscellaneous. XVII. Medical Stores. XVIII. Oils.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. For further information respecting probable quantities, &c., &c., apply to the Chief Storekeeper, Hotgi.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1887.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March 1887, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1886.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their Remuneration for the current year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 19th February, 1887.

N. B.—The TANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 7th March 1887, both days inclusive.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
Published by
MACMILLAN & Co., London,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

DR. J. COLLIES'S BROWN CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....[illegible]
RESERVE FUND ....[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited.)

Capital—£1,000,00
Reserve Fund—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the [illegible] Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital .... $7[illegible]
Reserve Fund .... $[illegible],500,000
Reserve for Equalization of [illegible] Dividends .... $4,500,000 / $500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $7,500,000
London Bankers—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

Bombay—Interest Allowed

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. de BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OWING to the Import Duty on Spirits having been raised from Rs. 4 to 5 per gallon, we are reluctantly obliged to increase our rates of Whiskies and Brandies, by Rs. 2 per case; the new prices will be in force from the 20th February, of which please take note.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	..
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	...
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Liebfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs.
Liebfrauenmilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„
Josefshofer	„ 28 0	„ ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Santerne	Rs. 20 0	—
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frande	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	—
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	„ 23 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	—
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	—
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	Rs. 20 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 23 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { Munzer-fils. }	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 28 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 31 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 34 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 38 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 26 0	
„ „ *	„ 24 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 23 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs.	Rs. 3 12
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	— 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	—
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	—
Finest Italian Vermouth	„ 20 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 22	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	„ —	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ —	„ 0 10
Young Cut Beans	„ —	„ 0 10
Young Peas I.	„ ..	„ 0 12
„ „ II.	„ ..	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ —	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 8
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, Feb. 25, 1887.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A new English LANDAU, by Lewis of Salisbury, just arrived per s. s. Lawada.

Two new English circular-fronted BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft.

Another new English BROUGHAM.
A new English BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
A new light VICTORIA.
And a few GRAM and GRASS MACHINES.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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on 27 June, 2017

OM BRA OF T ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, Ballotting for Elective Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Town Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana, Final Tie, Marryat Cup, 4-15 p.m.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th:—Olympia (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Chilka (s) and Peshwa (s), from Calcutta; City of Venice (s) and Queen Victoria (s), Glasgow.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 5th:—Cathay (s), for Colombo and Shanghai. Yesterday:—Greystock Castle (s), for San Francisco; and Cachemere (s), Madras.

High Court.—A *sunnud* has been granted by the High Court, Bombay, to Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Darookhanawalla, BA., LL.B., to practise as a vakil of that Court.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—Total number of patients treated during the last month was 2,476, the daily average being 88. Total new admissions were 964. Number of children vaccinated 111.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 7th March, 1887, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 29, viz., 1s. 5d. per rupee.

A New Barrister.—Mr. Ramdas Chubildas Lulloo[illegible] of Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, a well-known [illegible]ker, has made the usual declaration and [illegible] as a member of the Bombay Bar.

[illegible]tural History Society.—At the Bom[illegible] History Society's meeting, to be held [illegible] Mr. J. H. Steel, A.V.D., Principal of [illegible] Veterinary College, Parel, will read [illegible] on the "Horse: a Zoological Study."

Collision in the Harbour.—Goolam Hoosein Bawa, tindal and owner of a patimar No. 9970, reported that, while he was anchored off Malet Bunder, at about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, prow No. 2046 collided with his patimar, causing damages to the extent of Rs. 300.

Lost Property.—Mirza Abdool Wahuff, living at Byculla, reported to the police that he had dropped two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, somewhere between Pydhowni and the Elphinstone Circle, on Friday evening last.—Curreem Sabjee, living at Mandvie, reports of having dropped, on the 3rd instant, fifteen bills of lading somewhere between Elphinstone Circle and Cruickshank Road.

Death from Natural Causes.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Common Jail, touching the death of Khushal Chambar, a prisoner undergoing a term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment. On the 9th ultimo, he was admitted into the jail hospital suffering from remittent fever, subsequently pneumonia set in, and he died from its effect. A verdict of death by pneumonia was recorded.

A Carriage Accident.—On Saturday evening, whilst the Volunteers were firing on parade near the Gymkhana, the horse of a carriage that was standing near the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, with a little Parsee boy in it, was frightened and galloped away in the direction of the Fort Police Court and dashed against a Post Office peon, who was dragging another carriage. One of the carriages was smashed, but the little boy and the coachman escaped unharmed. The Post Office peon, however, was severely injured in the head and face, and was removed to hospital.

Criminal House Trespass.—Goolam Dhiamkhan, a Mahomedan vagrant, was, on Saturday last, convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of house-trespass and house-breaking, with intent to commit theft, on the morning of the 3rd inst., in the premises of Sewrutton Ramdyal, a watchman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, attached to their Workshops at Parel. The accused was arrested, while in the act of breaking open and entering the complainant's house, by one of the neighbours and handed over to the police. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Hack Conveyances in Karachi.—The police authorities have recently condemned a large number of second-class hack conveyances plying for hire in Karachi, a measure which will commend itself to all those who have ever had the misfortune to use these carriages. Most of the vehicles condemned are of an obsolete pattern and very uncomfortable to ride in; the interior is too confined and the cushions invariably dirty, the wheels generally threaten to wheel off their axles, and the springs are devoid of elasticity, and in consequence of all these defects, passengers are exposed to an imminent risk of their bones being either severely shaken or at times even seriously injured through the collapses that occasionally occur.—*Sind Gazette.*

The Singareni Coal Fields.—We learn that Mr. [illegible] W. Hughes, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Hyderabad Deccan Company by the Government of India on his recent arrival from England, proceeded to Singareni the other day and surveyed the coal fields. Mr. C. A. [illegible]inter, the Bombay Agent of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, and the Director of the Hyderabad Mining Company, who was mentioned in the report of the last meeting of the Directors of the Railway in London as about to be sent to Hyderabad, has also proceeded, we hear, to Singareni in connection with the mining operations in that quarter.—*Deccan Times.*

A Dishonest Servant.—Akbar Moost-Hajee, a servant in the service of a Mogul named Shaik Ali Hajee Mahomed, living at Jail Road, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing on the 6th ultimo 240 silver Persian coins, valued at Rs. 90, the property of his master. On the theft being reported to the police, the accused was arrested. He subsequently made a statement and pointed out a Marwaree shroff to whom he had sold the Persian coins. The shroff produced six ingots of silver made out of the melted coins he had purchased from the accused. The room of the accused was then searched, [illegible]d sundry new articles of wearing apparel which he [illegible]urchased from the proceeds of the silver coins [illegible]tolen were found. He was sentenced to six months' rig[illegible]rous imprisonment.

A Parsee Wedd[illegible]ing at Hyderabad.—For the past week or so, that pala[illegible]ial residence known as "Shapoorwadi," Hyderabad, h[illegible]as been *en fete*, in honour of the marriage of Mr. Palonjee, [illegible] son of Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Chinoy, to Miss Ru[illegible]tanbai, daughter of Mr. Bapoojee Edaljee Chinoy. The [illegible] happy event came off with great *eclat* on Saturday, the [illegible]th, but prior to that sumptuous dinners were given [illegible] for four consecutive days to the leading Parsee gent[illegible]men, residing within the dominion of his Highness t[illegible] Nizam, and to a large number of Parsee guests who ha[illegible] come down specially for the occasion from Bombay. Am[illegible] the Zoroastrians, weddings are never celebrated in a[illegible] Agiary or Fire-temple, and the present instance was no exception to the rule.—*Deccan Times.*

Robbery.—On Sunday night or rather early on Monday morning, a daring attempt to commit theft was made in the bungalow of Colonel Colquhoun Grant, the District Judge. He was awakened at about 2 a. m., by hearing a noise in his bed-room, and on calling out, two thieves, who were in the room in the act of carrying away a bullock trunk, dropped their plunder and rushed past the Judge's bed through an outer room into his garden. Colonel Grant jumped out of bed and pursued them, but being bare-footed was at a disadvantage, and they succeeded in getting clear off. On examining the premises, another bullock-trunk containing clothes, also some Persian rugs folded up, were found in the garden. This trunk had been also taken out of Colonel Grant's sleeping apartment, and the rugs from the outer room. The thieves had evidently returned for more booty, when they were discovered. Fortunately, nothing was carried off by them in their flight. Colonel Grant saw the men distinctly as they ran past his bed. They were natives and had the greater part of their bodies bare. One was a tall man, and the other apparently a boy. Colonel Grant has offered a reward of Rs. 50 for any information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of both or either of the offenders. A chuprassie was asleep in the verandah within a few feet of the door of the outer room through which the thieves entered, but it is needless to say that he heard nothing until roused by Colonel Grant's shouts.—*Sind Gazette.*

Presentation of a Sanad.—A correspondent writes:—On Saturday, morning at 10 o'clock, a meeting was held in the hall of the Elphinstone High School, to witness the presentation of a *sanad* to Maulawi Sayid Abdul Fattah who retired on pension from the Institution on the 1st of July last. Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, principal of the Elphinstone High School, while presenting the *sanad*, sketched the career of the venerable Maulawi Sahib. He said that Maulawi Sayed Abdul Fattah was the author of no less than forty-five books written in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani languages. A few of them were religious books, while the rest were school books, including an Arabic series of three books, a Persian series of five books, and a Hindustani series of four books. Among the rest of the works were four *diwans* i.e. large poetical works on religious, moral and other subjects in a variety of metres. For ten years had conducted a weekly paper in Persian. For five years he served as a translator in the Supreme Court. For nine years he served as Mohamadan Law Officer in Khandesh. Three years as a Registrar, and one year as a Special Officer for the Licence Tax in Khandesh. He was then transferred to the Bombay Educational Department as a Professor of Arabic and Persian in the Elphinstone College. For the last seventeen years he served in this institution as an Arabic and Persian Teacher, and retired on pension with the good will of his colleagues and pupils. In return for his faithful and valuable services the title of Khan Bahadur had been conferred upon him by the Government, and Mr. Molak said that he had great pleasure in handing him over the *sanad* signed by his Excellency Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, conferring upon him the title of Khan Bahadur. Khan Bahadur Maulawi Sayid Abdul Fattah, in acknowledging the receipt of the *sanad*, expressed his felling of gratitude for the distinction conferred upon him in appreciation of his services. Mr. D. G. Kelker, the first Assistant on the Mahratti side, congratulated the new Khan Bahadur on behalf of the staff. Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, who was present on the occasion, said that Bahadur Maulawi Sayid Abdul Fattah was one of the best learned *Maulawis* of Bombay, and that his religious and secular books were highly appreciated by the public. He then congratulated the new Khan Bahadur expressing a wish to see him live long to enjoy the distinction. When the tidings of this well-earned distinction was received in Bombay, joy was expressed by all his acquaintances. He was entertained at an evening party by his colleagues. The Mahomedan students of the Elphinstone High School expressed their gratitude by presenting an address in Persian and a copy of the holy Koran in a sandalwood box. Other students, especially Parsee boys, presented an address in English, together with a pen case and a watch. A meeting of the influential Mahomedans was subsequently held at the residence of Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahomed, and an address from the Anjuman-i-Aabbab and other inhabitants was presented on the 13th January. A distribution of nosegays, &c., brought the proceedings to a close.

H. M. S. WOODLARK.

H. M. S. Woodlark, Capt. E. W. Boil, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, from Aden having left that port on the 22nd ultimo. During her voyage to Bombay she encountered South-West winds, but otherwise made a very pleasant voyage. The Woodlark has come down here to be sold off by public auction in pursuance of orders of the Admiralty, issued to that effect somewhere about the commencement of the year. The officers and the crew of the Woodlark will sail home in troopship Orontes, about the end of the current month.

AN ATTACHMENT CONFIRMED.

At the Small Cause Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, the Acting Third Judge, the claim preferred by Luximon Hurry, a liquorshop-keeper, in the case of Sorabjee Hormusjee and others, Parsee liquorshop-keepers, against Bhundaree Sittaram Hurry, also a liquorshop-keeper of Colsa Mohola, came on for hearing. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the claimant. In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 241, being the amount of money lent and advanced by them to the defendant. The plaintiffs had obtained a short date summons on the ground that the defendant was going to leave Bombay, and was about to dispose of his property. At the hearing on the 24th January last, the defendant, through his pleader, admitted the debt, but denied the allegations that he was going to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, and a decree was given for the whole amount claimed payable within eight days. Since the decree the defendant transferred his property to his brother, the claimant, and failed to satisfy the judgment, whereupon the plaintiffs attached his property in execution of the decree. After hearing evidence his Honour disallowed the claim with professional costs.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A concert was given at the Seamen's Institute on Saturday evening, in which Mrs. Russell, Spelwind, Davies and Messrs. Dixon, Vining, Hebditch, Punnett, and Davies took part. The Rev. W. Ellison, the Harbour Chaplain, in moving a vote of thanks coupled the name of Captain Dixon who had got up the concert that evening. The reverend gentleman stated he knew he was expressing the wish of the audience, and that they were only too glad to welcome residents from other parts of the town, who would come down and help them in the work of recreation and otherwise amongst the sailors in the Prince's docks. The sacrifice of one evening occasionally in this work would be beneficial to all. It was done by residents in other ports, it might be done in Bombay. Captain Russell, in asking on behalf of the Institute for liberal help in funds, stated the Institute expenses were heavy, and they had only voluntary aid to depend on. For the past year these Saturday night entertainments had been carried on with increasing success, and the entrance to them had been free, but they must ask for more liberal donations in the cause in order that the Institute might be clear of debt and efficiently carried on. They might give or not as they felt disposed, the Seamen's Institute was free to all, but a free Institute should meet with the support it needed.

COWARDICE OF A NATIVE OFFICER.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Bhamo, on the 18th January, Jemadar Uttur Sing, 26th Punjab Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge.—Having at Bhamo, on the 15th November 1886, misbehaved in the presence of an armed party of the enemy, against whom it was his duty to act, by saying to the men of F Company, 26th Regiment Punjab Infantry, which company he commanded, "Run, run, retire," or words to that effect. 2nd Charge.—Having at Bhamo, on the 15th November 1886, misbehaved in the presence of an armed party of the enemy, against whom it was his duty to act, by runing away when he should have stayed and fought. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.

The Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the senrance, says: "I am unable to accept the recommendation to mercy. At first, in the face of an unknown danger, Jemadar Uttur Sing acted with prudence and decision, but no sooner had the presence of the enemy been realized than he shamelessly fled, carrying with him his company. I deeply regret such conduct on the part of a native officer who has done long and faithful service; but I am quite unable to reduce a sentence which does no more than adequately mark the gravity of the offence."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st inst:—

Read Government Resolution, No. 56, dated 19th February, intimating with regard to Mr. Bowack's application for a site for graving docks in the vicinity of Butcher's Island, that it appears from the reports [illegible]ceived that H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and the de[illegible]rtments concerned have no objection to the construction [illegible] of the proposed Graving Docks, but before according [illegible]anction the papers will be forwarded to the Government [illegible] of India in order that the opinion of the "Defence Com[illegible]mittee" may be obtained. Resolution.—A further commu[illegible]ication from Government should be awaited.

THE P[illegible]LOTS' EARNINGS.

Submitted letter to Mr. Yorke Smith, dated 24th February, inquiring with reference to remarks made at last meeting whether the additional pilotage bye-law passed by Resolution, No. 88, dated 22nd February, is sufficiently distinct in its phraseology.

Read letter from Mr. Yorke Smith, dated 26th February, recommending that the bye-law be amplified as follows:—64 A.—In the event of the average pay accruing to any pilot under bye-law No. 64, during an official year (*i.e.* from 1st April to 31st March) falling below the following rates, viz.:—

First grade..........Rs. 400 per mensem.
Second „ .... „ 330 „
Third „ .... „ 265 „

the Trustees shall out of the pilotage funds at their disposal within three months from the expiry of such year, make up the deficiency subject to any deductions which may have to be made from such pilot's pay on account of leave suspension or otherwise under these bye-laws."

Resolution.—The bye-law as amplified by the solicitor is approved and it should be forwarded to Government with a request to substitute it for that suggested in the Secretary's No. 689 of 18th ult.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,15,278 was collected at Trustees property during January on account of Municipal Town duties against Rs. 76,080 in January, 1886.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th Feb. 1887.	For week ending 26th Feb. 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	27	21
„ „ out of „ ...	21	15
„ transported	24	9
„ attended to	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 25th Feb. 1887.	For week ending 25th Feb. 1886.
Vessels entered............	13	8
„ left................	11	7
„ remaining in dock ...	13	13

DINNER TO SIR D. M. PETIT, KT.

The members of the Ripon Club entertained Sir Dinshaw M. Petit to a dinner, on Saturday evening, at their rooms in Rampart Row, in honour of his recent elevation to knighthood. The premises were brilliantly illuminated, and the rooms were decorated in a tasteful manner. More then a hundred members sat down to the dinner, which was presided over by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., in the absence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., who was unable to attend on account of a death occurring in his family. At the conclusion of the repast, The chairman in a short speech proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress. It was drunk amidst great enthusiasm, the string band which was present playing the National Anthem.

The chairman then proposed the toast of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family, which was also drunk with great enthusiasm.

Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban proposed the toast of H. E. the Viceroy. He said Lord Dufferin when he first arrived in India evinced a desire to promote the welfare and well-being of this country, which he manifested by appointing the Finance and the Civil Service Commissions. His Lordship was now undergoing a sort of a public examination in subjects, political, educational, and financial, and was undergoing a trial of physical strength and endurance, of patience and of temper, and of an acute statesmanship, the result of all of which would be known at the close of his career. They must not on an occasion like this forget that excellent lady, Lady Dufferin—(cheers)—who had been carrying out the most noble work of affording relief and alleviating the sufferings of the women of this country. The best thanks and acknowledgments of the inhabitants of this country were due to that excellent lady. (Loud cheers.) They must not, however, in connection with this forget the same humane and benevolent work carried on here by the first lady in the Bombay presidency, Lady Reay—(loud cheers)—who shone like the morning star full of life and beauty and illuminated the society in which she moved. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was cordially received by the assembly.

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, then gave the toast of H. E. Lord Reay. The Governor of Bombay, he said, had recently given them a very strong proof, or token of the great regard in which he held the Parsee community. (Cheers.) He was alluding to a circumstance which some of the members might think was giving a proof of exactly the very contrary of what he said. He alluded to the circumstance which had been now so much talked about, namely, that his Excellency the Governor in his speech made on the Jubilee Day did not refer to the Parsee community in common with the other natives of this country, and the foreigners, who resided in this country. It was a well-known thing, particularly among the Parsees, that, when they were about to celebrate some festive occasion, and sat down to invite a number of people, they invariably found from experience that they forgot the one who had been the nearest in their regard. (Cheers.) The same thing exactly appeared to have taken place in regard to H. E. the Governor. It was because the Parsee community were near in his regard that his Excellency forgot to mention them in his speech. (A voice: Quite true. Laughter and cheers.) He spoke from knowledge and experience, and they would all agree with him that H. E. the Governor always dealt very fairly and had the highest regard for the Parsee community. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman in proposing the toast of the evening said he regretted the absence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the chairman of the club, in consequence of an unforseen circumstance. The duty of proposing the health of the guest, therefore, devolved upon the speaker, as vice-president, and he hoped he would try to do justice to the toast. It was now well-known that the great gratification felt by all classes of people had been warm and general since the memorable day of the Jubilee celebration, on which occasion the honour of knighthood was conferred on Sir Dinshaw by our beloved sovereign. (Cheers.) He had been feasted and feted since then; and the Ripon Club had not been behind. The rules of this institution permitted of such an entertainment for those only who had attained distinction by honourable means in various walks of life; and Sir Dinshaw was the second instance in which the club had seen fit to welcome him by a public entertainment. The chairman hoped it would be very gratifying to Sir Dinshaw to be invited by the club, which represented the wealth and intelligence of the community to which he belonged, and of which he was an ornament. (Cheers.) On the other hand, the club was exceedingly glad that Sir Dinshaw had accepted their hospitality and met them that evening. The chairman then alluded to the early training which Sir Dinshaw had received under his late lamented father, and the habits of industry and the aptitude for business for which he had showed signs from an early age, and which had so happily resulted in the success of every commercial enterprise in which he had embarked. He then went on to say that, owing to Sir Dinshaw's industry, foresight and large experience, he had become an authority in all commercial matters and industrial enterprise. On these topics a great deal had already been said in other places, as well as in public prints. He would, therefore, be brief. He could not, however, refrain from mentioning how successful he had been in his mill enterprise. He was the agent of no fewer than five mills, in which upwards of ten thousand hands were employed, annually receiving thirty-six lakhs of rupees in wages; the cotton purchased and manufactured into yarn and cloth costing a crore and a quarter. The great wealth acquired was spent by him, under Providence, in work of public utility and catholic charities. Dispensaries, schools, water-works, tanks, fire-temples, towers of silence, and such other works had all been more or less constructed at his cost and maintained by him. He was at the same time a liberal patron of learning and literature and a staunch supporter of the poor. No subscription list for any object was circulated in public, or in private, in which his name was not most conspicuous. Sufferers by famines, fires, storm-waves, failure of crops, &c., invariably received his sympathies in a substantial manner. Poor Zoroastrians in Persia and in India were specially looked after by his ever watchful eye and charitable heart. He had given large sums of money for the relief of the poor people belonging to his religion; and he was mainly instrumental in getting the Jujia Tax in Persia, which had a most tyrannical effect on his co-religionists, abolished. He had done all this not for seeking applause or honour, but from a stern sense of duty to his fellow-creatures. Even the dumb creatures had not escaped his merciful heart, as evidenced by the establishment of Bai Sakurbai Hospital for animals. The chairman, before concluding, most emphatically asserted that the one great merit of Sir Dinshaw's charities was their unostentatiousness and that quality, as well as the charming simplicity of his character, had secured for him the golden opinion of his countrymen. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and cordiality.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who rose amidst great cheering, tendered his most sincere thanks for the very high honour done to him by the club, which represented the wealth and the intellect, and was, in fact, the cream of the Parsee community. (Cheers.) He thanked the assembly for their good-will towards him as expressed by the chairman. As regards the chairman's remarks about his acts of charity, he said, that a man blessed with fortune was a trustee under Providence for the welfare and well-being of his poorer brethren, and whatever, therefore, he did for them was nothing but a duty which he owed to his Creator. (Cheers.) He would, he said, ever cherish with pleasure and gratitude the warm reception they had accorded him. He wished prosperity and a successful career to the club. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta then gave the toast of the hon. Dadabhoy Naorojee, who, he said, was the only distinguished visitor ever invited and entertained by the club on his departure to England on the last occasion for the purpose of entering into Parliament. (Cheers.) Mr. Dadabhoy, he said, was leaving again for England by the next mail to work for his country even at his present time of life—a work which he did throughout his whole life-time in the most loyal and indefatigable manner. (Loud cheers.) He hoped that the assembly would join with him in wishing Mr. Dadabhoy a happy voyage and success in his undertaking. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was very warmly received.

The hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, who received a perfect ovation, in reply said that they wished him God-speed on the last occasion, and he did speed well enough wafted by their kind wishes. (Cheers.) He could not but feel gratified and grateful that the same good feeling towards him continued uninterrupted. He went to England for a purpose with which they were all well acquainted. He would do all he could for that purpose; but the result, of course, did not lie in his hands, such God-speeds and good wishes that followed him had their influence in assuring the constituencies that he did represent the feelings and the wants and wishes of his countrymen. (Cheers.) This small support was of the highest consequence, for which he felt not only delighted but grateful. Such supports made his task, as he had undertaken, easier. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, in proposing the toast of the chairman, referred to his popularity, his genial and amiable qualities, and to his being one of the pioneers of female education, and also to his very valuable work of the history of the Parsees. (Loud cheers.)

The toast having been drunk with great enthusiasm, the chairman briefly thanked the assembly for their kindness and good wishes to him.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee and Mr. Manockshaw Dhunjeeshaw, two of the best amateur singers of the community, then sang appropriate to the occasion. They were loudly applauded.

Sir D. M. Petit was then presented with a beautiful nosegay and the party broke up at about midnight.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following was the Parade state on Saturday:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company.	...	1	...	...	3	2	17	23
B „	...	1	2	...	1	2	17	23
C „	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	13
D „	...	1	2	3	5	...	23	34
E „	...	...	2	1	4	1	24	32
F „	...	1	...	...	4	...	19	24
I ⎫	...	...	1	...	4	2	32	39
K ⎬ Cadets.	...	...	...	...	2	...	30	32
M ⎪	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	25
N ⎭	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Staff & Band.	3	...	...	...	1	...	39	43
Army Staff...	...	1	...	2	..	...	5	8
Total ...	3	5	8	6	26	7	254	309

The following officers were on parade:—Lieutenant-Colonel Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Majors F. S. Hore and M. R. Wyer, Captain and Adjutant H. S. B. Hodgkinson, Captains R. S. Brown, E. R. Freeborn, J. P. Baird, and E. F. Nicholson, Lieutenants F. Place, G. Lund, T. M. English, T. A. Savage, T. J. Bennett, F. C. Brewin, F. W. English and J. P. Cornforth.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following further amounts have been credited to the above fund at the Bank of Bombay. Subscribers are requested to send in their contributions to the Bank as soon as possible.

Cursetjee Jehangir Tarachund, Esq.	Rs.	50
J. R. Greaves, Esq.....................	„	50
F. Chalk, Esq.	„	30
Framjee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.	„	25
Cawasjee Framjee „ „	„	15
Ardaseer Framjee „ „	„	15
Jalbhoy Dorabjee Omrigur, Esq. ...	„	12
Pallonjee Cowasjee Madon, Esq. ...	„	10
Framjee Cowasjee Bennett, Esq. ...	„	50
George Cotton, Esq.......................	„	50
H. W. Barrow, Esq.........................	„	10
Amount previously acknowledged ..	„	1,621
Total...Rs.		1,938

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.
5th March, 1887.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

b The Misses Pocock, Bijnor
b Mr A F Stead, Hyderabad
b Col Hay, Secunderabad
b Mrs Neville Chamberlain, Secunderabad
b Mr D Greenhalgh
b Mr J Robinson
b Major Broadfoot, Poona
b Colonel Pretyman, England
b Capt Fabre, England
b Mrs Lawrence
b Maj and Mrs McAlpine
b Capt B Martin, Delhi
b Mr James Brooksby, Nagpur
b Mr R G Wright, Mhow
b Mr and Mrs R Acklom
b Mr J J Archer
b S H Farrington
b Mr and Mrs Edmundson
b Mr and Mrs Stenson
b Miss A G Jacob
Mr and Mrs Sartin
b Mr and Mrs Hinds
b Mr and Miss Whitcombe, Poona
b Mrs C de Niceville
b Colonel Strong, Simla
b Mr L Tell's, Europe
b Mr Vigga, Europe
b Mr J P Boys
b Mr H C Irwin, CS
b Colonel A Murray
b Mr F McLaughlin, CS
b Colonel and Mrs Forbes
b Miss Forbes
Mr H H Deane
b Mr E Weeks
Capt H C Oldfield, R A
Surgeon C R Kilkelly, M S
Mr G S Birch, 7th Hrs
Mr H W Lewis
b Mr F Cook
b Mr R F Saunders
Mr Boggs, Bombay
Mr S S Solomon, Bombay
Colonel S Penny, R A, Bombay
b Mr H Schewer, Bombay
Mr Reid, Bombay
Mr J Hardeck, Bombay
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay
Mrs Hay, Bombay
Mr Bachroch, Bombay
Count A Messey, Bombay
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Mr Thos Duncan, Barrister-at-law
b Mr R M Burrell
Mr O'Meara
Mr Mark Wadia, Bombay
Mr R G Webb, Bombay
Mr Fernie, Bombay
Mr D Burne, Bank of Bengal, Bombay
Mr E Wilkin, Solicitor, Bombay
Mr J Sander Slater, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay
Major Mellis, Baroda
Mr C Schmidt, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked (*b*) thus.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, have issued the following report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency, up to the end of January.

GUZERAT.

Ahmedabad.—The area under cotton is about 283.000 acres or 10 per cent. below last year and 11 per cent. above average. The chief cotton-growing talukas are Viramgam, Dhandhuka, Dholka and Sanand. Compared with last year, there is an increase in area in Viramgam and Sanand, but this increase was outweighed by a very large decrease in the Bhal tracts (Dhandhuka and Dholka) where, owing to excessive moisture early in the monsoon, sowing was much retarded. The long break in the rainfall in September was very trying to the plants. But the fall in October was everywhere opportune and was especially favourable in Dhandhuka, Viramgam and Sanand. Forsty and cloudy weather in January was more or less injurious to cotton throughout the district. The injury was slight in Viramgam but was very great in Dhandhuka, where there was also a slight fall of rain on the 12th January. The yield is estimated at 12 annas in Viramgam, 10 in Dholka and 8 in Dhandhuka. The whole outturn is estimated at 60,300 bales. Except in parts of Gogo the crop has not yet been picked so that there is no trade going on in new cotton.

Broach.—The area is about 213,600 acres, that is 1 per cent. above average, but about 12 per cent. below last year. Cotton is grown all over the district. Compared with last year the decrease in area in Vagra and Amod is slight, but in Jambusar where the rainfall last year was not very heavy, it is very great. The rain did not become general this year till after the middle of June, when a good and general fall was followed by a break, at a time most opportune for sowing. Rain then recommenced and continued favourably till the middle of July when, except in Hansot, it became excessive, and in many places washed the seed out of the ground. The break in the last week of that month was very opportune, except in Jambusar, and the land which had been damaged as above mentioned was re-sown. In Amod and Jambusar the rainfall about the middle of August was again excessive, and the second sowings were in turn washed out, necessitating a third sowing during the break which luckily took place at the close of the month. In the low-lying parts of Vagra the crop was washed away by excessive rain early in September. The fall was sufficient, on the other hand, to cover the long break at the end of that month. The light showers early in October were very opportune, especially in Jambusar. About the middle of that month the fall was injurious, especially in the Broach taluka. The break in the last week of October was very favourable in Amod, but the warm, cloudy weather which followed at intervals brought on a disease called "Chasia," causing a white coating over the leaves and retarding the growth of the plants. This disease has been stopped by the cold weather in Amod and Broach, though it lingers in Ankleshwar. The plants have everywhere borne pods which in some parts of the district have begun to open. In Amod the season will be from 15 days to a month behind hand. Injury from frost on the 6th and 7th February is reported from Jambusar, especially in gorat soil. Here the yield is estimated at not more than 2 annas. In the other talukas the estimated yield is said to vary from 6 annas in Broach to 12 annas in Vagra. The estimated outturn is 34,000 bales. There is as yet no trade in new cotton.

Surat.—The area is bout 101,000 acres, that is 8 per cent. above last year and about 23 per cent. above the everage of the last seven years. The chief cotton growing talukas are Olpad and Bardoli. In the three southern talukas of Chikli, Bulsar and pardi scarcely any cotton is grown. In pany parts, the continuous fall of rain which lasted for about a month between the 24th June and the 24th July retarded cotton-sowing and washed away the seeds sown at intervals during that period. In the beginning of August there was a break with light showers, favourable for completion of sowing and for re-sowing fields flooded by the heavy rain of July. Heavy rain from the 15th of that month was slightly injurious in Olpad to the newly-sown seed, so that on a favourable break occurring at the end of the month, some of the land was sown again. The long break in September was injurious in Olphad and Bardoli, but in October the crops were revived by a favourable fall. In the latter taluka the cloudy weather in November was somewhat injurious. The "Chasia" disease has caused some injury in Olpad and Chorasi as in Broach. The plants have begun to fruit. In Bardoli the season appears to be very late. The anna yield is not fully reported.

Kaira.—Area 10,664 acres, that is, 4 per cent. above last year, and about 56 per cent. more than average. Kaira is not a cotton district. The largest area under cotton is in Anand, and the smallest in Kapadvanj. In Anand the season was not favourable. The rainfall was too light in the beginning and too heavy at the end of the season. There was also injury from frost and from cloudy weather. The yield varies from 3 to 9 annas. Estimated outturn is 1,150 bales.

Panch Mahals.—Area only 795 acres or about 200 acres more than last year. Nearly the whole of this area is in Halol. In Dohad and Jhalod cotton is not grown at all. In Halol the crop is midding and is estimated at 8 annas.

KARNATAK.

Dharwar.—Area about 487,880 acres, that is, 5 per cent. above last year and 25 per cent. above average. Of this about two thirds is under indigenous or Kumta cotton and the remaining one-third under exotic or Dharwar-American cotton. The largest area under the former is in Navalgund and under the latter in Gadag and Ron. In the western talukas, Hangal, Kod and Kalghatgi scarcely any is grown. The deficient rainfall in August retarded cotton-sowing in many parts—especially in Bankapur and Karajgi. The rainfall at the beginning of September was heavy in parts but fell off towards the close of the month, and on the whole was sufficient and favourable except in Ron. The season was, generally speaking, favourable, and this accounts for the increase in area over last year. The north-east wind in December and January brought on blight to the exotic cotton in Hubli, Gadag, Navalgund, Ron and Bankapur. The indigenous cotton is generally good, and nearly up to average except in Navalgund where it also is partially blighted. The average yield for the whole district is 9 annas for indigenous and 5 annas for exotic. Estimated outturn is 54,900 bales.

Bijapur.—Area about 410,000 acres or about 2½ times that of last year and 55 per cent. above average. The area this year is unusually large everywhere owing to favourable rains. Cotton-sowing began with good rain about the middle of August and was completed by the middle of October. In India and Hungund the rainfall in June was less favourable than elsewhere. There was also some damage done by locusts and grasshoppers to early sown jowari, and the deficiency of the July rainfall retarded re-sowings of this crop in many places. This and the favourable rainfall for cotton in August encouraged the cultivators to devote more land to cotton—both indigenous and exotic. The area under the latter is 33,000 acres of which nearly the whole is in Hungund. The crop was blighted everywhere owing to the north-east wind and cloudy weather. The yield is said to vary from 4 to 8 annas of indigenous cotton and 2 to 8 annas of exotic cotton. Estimated outturn is 29,010 bales.

Belgaum.—Area about 189,700 acres, that is, about 51 per cent. more than the average and 32 per cent. above last year. Athni, Parasgad and Gokak are the chief cotton-growing talukas. In Khanapur the area is insignificant. The bulk of the cotton is what is known in Bombay as Kumta cotton. There are about 850 acres under exotic cotton or Dharwar-American, all of which is in Parasgad. Compared with last year the area in Athni has more than doubled. Here the July rain was deficient and the August rainfall (favourable for cotton-sowing) was most seasonable. There was, on the other hand, decrease in Chikodi where owing to timely rains the land which would otherwise have been reserved for cotton and other rabi crops was sown with jowari. The cotton plants were at first healthy and vigorous, but since they first began flowering, the north-east wind has set in and caused blight in parts of Athni, Parasgad, Gokak and Sampgaon. In the Belgaum taluka the yield is estimated at 12 annas, in other talukas it varies from 4 to 8 annas. In Parasgad the yield of the exotic crop is estimated at 2 annas. The estimated outturn is 10,900 bales of which about 10 are of exotic cotton. There has been as yet no trade in new cotton.

SIND.

Hyderabad.—Area roughly estimated at 55,000 acres, or 3 per cent. below last year, but 30 per cent. above average. Injury from frost in January is reported from several talukas.

Shikarpur.—The area is 9,500 acres. Crop on the whole somewhat poor and below the average owing to insufficient water-supply and rainfall. Yield 10 annas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Area 2,300 acres. Condition in the chief talukas poor and below average owing to damage done by bollworms and excessive moisture.

Thar and Parkar.—Estimated figures are 3,500 acres. Crop good.

Karachi.—Area 1,037 acres. Condition fair.

Khairpur.—Area about 2,800 acres. Crop in places poor. Yield is 9 annas.

GUZERAT STATES.

Baroda.—Area 400,000 acres, that is, 4 per cent less than last year. The area figures for Native States are not more than approximately correct. Condition and prospects about the same as in the neighbouring British districts. The yield is reported to vary from 8 to 10 annas.

Kathiawar.—Area 1,675,000 acres, or 5 per cent. less than last year; Jhalawad has 375,000 acres; Halar 400,000 acres; Gohilwad 525,000 acres; and Sorath 375,000 acres. The decrease is general and is due to excessive rainfall in the beginning of the season, which in Halar destroyed the crops newly sown, so that the land had to be re-sown with some other crop. Crop on the whole fair.

Cutch.—Area 187,000 acres, or 2 per cent. less than last year. The decrease is due to rainfall being seasonable for other crops. Injury from frost is reported. The estimated yield is 10 annas.

Other Guzerat States.—106,672 acres or 21,125 acres less than last year. Palhanpur has 67,000 acres and Rewakantha has 28,000 acres. The remainder is in the States of the Mahikantha in Cambay and the Surat States. Frost reported from Cambay; yield 8 annas; in Mahikantha the crop is good; yield 12 annas. In most of the Rewakantha States yield is from 4 to 8 annas.

SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

Kolhapur.—Area 34 000 acres, that is, 14 per cent. more than last year. Kathkol, Raibag and Shiphol are the three chief cotton-growing sub-divisions. In the first two the increase is due to timely rainfall. Crop is in places blighted. Yield 12 annas in Kathkol and 5 annas in Raibag.

Other Southern Mahratta States.—Area 211,744 acres made up of 51,000 acres in Sangli, 29,000 acres in Miraj (both Senior and Junior), 68,000 acres in Jamkhandi, 36,000 acres in Mudhol and 26,000 acres in Kurandwad, Ramdurg, and Savanur. The crop has been blighted more or less every where. In Sangli the plants are stunted and the pods small.

THE LATE LIEUT. MACDONALD, R.N.

The following is an account of the death of Lieutenant MacDonald, R N., of her Majesty's ship *Ranger*, in Burma, by a messmate:—"We got further particulars of poor Mac's death. A canoe with three men in it came to the launch, and offered to show him an ambush of dacoits; so he proceeded. The launch stuck on a bar, so he landed with 8 men, and walked to the place. They discovered the ambush, or rather it was pointed out to them: a sort of opening into the jungle, a robbers' lair—call it what you like; they fired a volley into it, and then rushed the place, Mac leading well in front. He turned round to hail his men, saying: 'We have got them now,' when he was shot dead by a man who, although quite close to him, was concealed in the tall undergrowth: so close was he that the fire singed the flesh of his neck, his head was nearly blown off, and his neck broken; they picked two square pieces of lead out of his neck. The weapon was a double barrelled muzzle-loading shot gun, and both barrels were fired at once. Close to Mac was his servant, a Marine, who promptly shot the man dead who killed his master, and as he was in the act of stooping over the body, a dacoit was seen covering him with a rifle, and was killed by a blue-jacket. They found eight dead men in the lair, and as far as they could follow into the jungle, blood was everywhere, so there must have been a great many wounded. They took the body to the launch, but as she was still aground, six men got a native boat, and took him to the nearest military station, and there buried him."

SUPERSESSION OF COLONEL PEMBERTON IN THE BURMAH COMMISSION.

A memorial by Colonel W. W. Pemberton to the Viceroy on the treatment he has received at the hands of Governme[illegible]t has been published in the *Rangoon Gazette*. Colone[illegible] Pemberton points out that he has been 27 years in the Commission, and that he ranks next below the pre[illegible]ent officiating Commissioner of Arrakan. That on [illegible]his return from furlough in January 1886, he was po[illegible]ted to the Thongwa district, where he says he succeed[illegible]d in suppressing a rebellion in its incipient stage. That in March, on the lamented death of Mr. St. Ba[illegible]be, he was transferred to Bassein where dacoit gangs were harassing the country, burning houses and m[illegible]urdering peaceable villagers; that members were shot [illegible]whilst the rest were either arrested or dispersed. That he assumed charge of one of the most important districts i[illegible] the Province under most disadvantageous circumstan[illegible]es, and yet managed to quiet it down and to get in th[illegible] revenue without loss. That he hoped, being on the [illegible]pot, that a temporary vacancy in the list of Comm[illegible]issioners would fall to him; but that he finds he has bee[illegible] sent to the out-station of Tavoy, and a junior officer has been appointed to the vacancy. He complains he cannot get the reasons for his supersession and as[illegible]s for full inquiry.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday Mr. Knox Wight, C.S., said that the working of the Statutory Civil Service gave rise to favouritism, and the recruiting field was too confined. He was in favour of repealing the Statute, but if not repealed he would amend it by tempering nomination with competition. He held that natives were fitted for some Judicial appointments, but the higher appointments should be restricted entirely to Europeans.

Babu Surrutt Chunder Banerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam, would reserve one-third of all posts for natives, but said that, for a long time to come, the higher posts would have to be filled by Europeans.

Mr. Hukum Chunder, Registrar, Hyderabad High Court, would abolish the Statutory Service, and give increased facilities to natives for entering the Civil Service. He would retain the nomination system to a certain extent.

Mr. Bliss, Madras Civil Service, said the Statutory rules needed to be better administered. The Government were not making proper inquiries now before appointing men. Young men who had just left college were appointed, who were certainly not of approved merit and ability. As to the Civil Service, he would raise the age-limit to 23, so that men could take their University degrees. Under no circumstances would he hold simultaneous examinations in England and India. The principle that Statutory Native Civilians should draw lower pay than Europeans was a correct one, and the maximum of their pension should be Rs. 500 per mensem.

On Thursday Sir Alexander Wilson, of the firm of Jardine Skinner and Co., Sheriff of Calcutta, was examined. He held that the present strength of European officers employed in Indian administration could not be reduced. The substitution of native agency would excite much distrust and result in a diminution of European capital. Such substitution had now reached the point beyond which it was not safe to push it. As regarded his own firm, natives did excellent work under European supervision, but they lacked the energy and reliance so noticeable in the Western races. The great increase of commerce in Calcutta was almost entirely due to Europeans, who were the largest shippers.

Mr. James Henderson, of the firm of George Henderson and Co., jute merchants, said experiments were tried some years ago of using native supervision in their work, but this did not prove a success and had to be abandoned. He did not consider the new school of natives, in spite of being better educated, as being superior from a business point of view to the old school; and many native firms doing a large business employed Europeans in positions of control, and business was then carried on successfuly on European lines. During the 30 years the jute industry had been established, not a single native had been found competent to take charge of jute works, skilled European labour having to be imported from Dundee. The employers would be glad to use natives if only competent men could be found.

THE RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

The Rajputana and Central India Rifle Meeting has been held at Nugur. The following are the results of the matches:—

Match I.—The Challenge Cup.	
Deoli Irregular Force	1
Match II.—H. H. the Maharaja of Indore's Purse.	
Trumpeter W. Turner, 2nd C. I. Horse	1
Naick Parwani Singh, Bhopal Battalion	2
Duffadar Bhuggut Singh, 1st C. I. Horse	3
March III.—Sir Lepel Griffin's Prize.	
Kote Duffadar Jagat Singh, D. I. F.	1
Sepoy Pahara, Merwara Battalion	2
Do. Sri Singh, Bhopal	3
Match IV.—Sir Edward Bradford's Prize.	
Duffadar Yusuf Khan, 1st C. I. Horse	1
Naick Padda, Merwara Battalion	2
Sowar Chuni Lall, 2nd C. I. Horse	3
Match V.—H. H. the Naharaja of Gwalior's Purse.	
Jamadar Dyal Singh, 1st C. I. Horse	1
Naick Parwani Singh, Bhopal	2
Trumpeter Noor Khan, 1st C. I. Horse	3
Match VI.—H. H. the Raja of Rutlam's Purse.	
Naick Thakudeen Tewari, Bhopal	1
Do. Jewa Singh, Bhopal	2
Duffadar Dewa Singh, 1st C. I. Horse	3
March VII.—Private Soldiers' contest.	
Naib Muxood Ali, 1st C. I. Horse	1
Naib Yusuf Khan, 1st C. I. Horse	2
Naick Kaju, Deoli Irregular Force	3
Match VIII.—Cavalry Competition (terms of the Cureton Cup.)	
Deoli Irregular Force	1
1st C. I. Horse	2
2nd C. I. Horse	3
Match IX.—Marksmen's Prize.	
Bugler Nur Mahomed, Merwara	1
Duffadar Dewa Sing, 1st C. I. Horse	2
Naick Sooja, Merwara	3
Match X.—Revolver Contest.	
Jamadar Hira Singh, Meywar Bheel	1
Jamadar Gopa Merwara Battalion	2
Match XI.—Officer's Contest.—Silver Cup.	
Lieutenant A. Watson, 2nd C. I. Horse	1
Match XII.—Field Firing Contest.	
Bhopal Battalion	1
Merwara	2
Match XIII.—H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar's Purse. (Volley Firing).	
Deoli Irregular Force	1
Bhopal Battalion	2
Match XIV.—H. H. the Nawab of Jaora's Prize. (Volley Firing).	
Deoli Irregular Force	1
Erinpura „ „	2
Match XV.—Infantry Competition. (Volley Firing).	
Deoli Irregular Force	1
Meywar Bhil Corps	2

INSPECTION OF THE 3RD HYDERABAD LIGHT CAVALRY.

The inspection of this gallant corps was commenced by Major General Gibb, C.B., Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on Friday week last. The day's programme commenced with a heavy marching order foot parade, during which the men bore up wonderfully under the trying weight of their havresacks. Having minutely inspected every man and seen a troop "sling arms," the Major General then saw the recruits who joined since last inspection. He then inspected the horse lines, saddles, bridles, &c., the Regimental school, Armourers' shop, Recruits' mess, where savoury messes were laid out ready to be eaten by the hungry recruits. General Gibb after this witnessed a troop pack kits, ammunition boxes, &c., on elephants, camels and mules, and after having gone round the lines, which were found very clean, he proceeded to the hospital and sick lines. The Major General then took his departure expressing much satisfaction at all he had seen and heard, and more especially at the prompt and accurate replies which his numerous and puzzling questions (regular stumpers) had elicited from the junior officers. On Saturday the inspection was continued, the regiment receiving the General in line at order. The officers were then called out to manœuvre the different troops, which they did very satisfactorily. A charge by the whole regiment from one end of the parade ground to the other followed, the style in which they delivered their final onset being worthy of the highest commendation. The Riding School Jumps were negociated by the whole regiment led by the Colonel, and a troop went through post practice at a gallop, both of which events were got through with great credit. Loose play was then indulged in by some of the keener blades amongst the men and officers of the regiment with much vigour, the Major General looking highly pleased at this portion of the day's programme. The officers, European and Native, then adjourned to the range for revolver practice. The General expressed his astonishment at the shooting. Monday again saw the regiment under arms, this time covering Bowenpilly with an intricate scheme of outposts to protect the "Deserted Village, " from the insidious attack of an enemy' lurking around the village of Kottlapur. On the General enquiring for the enemy, he quickly made his appearance and began attacking the post commanded by Major McCausland, but was repulsed with the ardour peculiar to that office. After some more interesting strategic flank movements, the Major General expressed himself satisfied, and the "form" was sounded. The Regiment then trotted a long distance to the rocks near Aliwal where they formed in line, and made an attack to the front at a gallop for a distance of nearly 1½ miles, concluding with a charge at top speed when opposite Kanajeegood-ium, where the Major General and a large drove of pack bullocks stopped their further progress and called to a halt! The regiment then "took order" and the Major General scrutinised the condition of the horses, which appeared to be as fresh as when they left their lines. The Officers then adjourned to the mess house where the books of the regiment were inspected and found correct to the minutest particular. The junior officers of the regiment were then inspected at fitting saddles, &c., on to troop horses, and this brought the inspection to a close.—*Deccan Times.*

Bravery Rewarded.—A Hongkong paper writes:—On the 8th instant, an Indian policeman named Sunt Ram, who recently distinguished himself by courageously sticking to a prisoner after he had been seriously wounded by a revolver shot, was presented with a Belilios Medal and dol.25. The man has also been pensioned off, as his wound has rendered him unfit for duty, and he has now gone home to his native country.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH. 5.

THE only changes in London financial quotations reported by Reuter's message of last evening were in Rupee Securities, which had advanced ½ per cent. for Fours at £70, and ⅜ per cent. for Four-and-a-half paper, at £72¼. These rates, however, were probably still nominal to a great extent. Bar Silver was still quoted at 46d. per oz. Some further extra allotments, to a pretty large amount, were made by the Indian Council yesterday, consisting of 2 lakhs of Bills, and one lakh of Wire Transfers, on Bombay, at 1s. 5 9-16d. and 1s. 5 19-32d., respectively, which shows an advance 1-16d. on the rates obtained the day before; and of 6 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 5 17-32d. and Rs. 16,30,000 at 1s. 5 19-32d. or 1-32d. to 3-32d. higher than the rates for Wednesday's sales.

There was no further movement in the London Produce Market; but the Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was estimated at 490,000 quarters more than it was a week ago at 2,360,000 quarters.

Cotton was firm in Liverpool yesterday both on the spot and to arrive, including Surats; but prices were quite unaltered in all positions. The day's sales amounted to 12,000 bales, including 700 Surats. To-day the market was strong and Surats firm, the total sales aggregating 12,000 bales—a good day for Saturday—out of which 5 per cent. were Surats. In these there was no further change; but Mid-Uplands on the spot were up 1-16d. at 5 5-16d per lb. and American Arrivals were 1-16 higher for all deliveries.

The improvement in Liverpool has been sympathetic with the New York Market, in which July Futures moved up six points on Friday, and another six points again to-day, bringing the quotation to 9·98. The spot rate also advanced 1-16d to-day, making the price 9 11 16. It will be observed that this upward movement has taken place in spite of comparatively heavy Receipts at the Ports, the figures for Friday having been 15,000 bales, against 14,000 bales, and 8,000 bales for the two preceding years, respectively; while to-day they aggregated 9,000 bales, compared with 6,000 bales each for the two previous years. The Receipts for the week ending on Friday, instead of diminishing, have increased the excess this year, and from the subjoined statistics it will be seen that we now stand 255,000 bales above 1886, and 412,000 bales above 1885 to the same date, the total crop figures for the two years having been 6,550,000 bales, and 5,669 bales, respectively.

The total stock had decreased in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, by 30,000; and the Imports were 74,000 bales less than during the previous six days. The stock of Surats was 1,000 bales less, at 53,000 bales. The Liverpool stock, compared with the two previous years, shows an increase of 234,000 bales as against 1886, but a falling off of some 44,000 bales as against 1885. The stock at the U. S. Ports, and in the interior of the States, had decreased during the week under review to the extent of 65,000 bales and 33,000 bales, respectively.

The total visible supply had fallen off by 60,000 bales during the week, and, at the figures given below, now shows a deficiency of some 42,000 bales compared with last year, and an increase of some 211,000 bales as against 1885. Of Surats, the quantity in sight is now given as 623,000 bales, which shows an increase in the estimate, since last Friday, of 270,000 bales, and would make an increase of some 327,000 bales, and 302,000 bales compared with the previous two years.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	80,000	77,000	55,000
" exports to U. K. ...	61,000	48,000	28,000
" " Continent...	64,300	33,000	33,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,831 000	4,579,000	4,422,200
" exports to U. K. " ..	2,145,000	1,601,200	1,930,000
" " Cont. " ..	1,391 000	1,365,000	[illegible]
" Stock in the Ports	788,000	986,000	770,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds....	3,130,000	3,172,110	2,919,410
" " Surats	623,000	296,130	320,600

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	930,000	697,960	974,390
" London	13,000	24,000	39,000
American Afloat	210,000	191,000	187,000
East Indian "	55,000	45,000	45,000
	1,208,000	957,960	1,245,39
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	4 15-16d.	6 1-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	4d.	3 15-16d.	4⅝d.
Difference	1½d.	1d.	1 7-16d.

COTTON.—Our local market has been firm with a good demand for Broach at Rs. 220 per candy for "Good," and Rs. 224 for "Best" this month's delivery. There are, however, few sellers at any rate. "Best" for April delivery has also been in fair demand at Rs. 219. In ready Cotton Julgaum and Bengals are still in good request, and the latter have been bought at Rs. 130-3, Rs. 140-4, and Rs. 145-50, for nominally "Good," "Fully Good," and "Fine," according to quality; but for foward contracts on "Association terms" higher rates would have to be paid. Dhollera-Bhownugger is still quoted at Rs. 185-6, Rs. 190-1, and Rs. 199-200 for the three current qualities, for April delivery.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is a good enquiry in the Bazaar for Club Delhi No. 1 Wheat, and Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed of the new crop, and the latter is rather dearer; it is confined to native dealers, however, buyers for export making no sign, and the rates asked by sellers have precluded business of importance.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	7,010	bales.
Wheat........................	14,392	cwts.
Linseed	9,822	"
Gingelly	5,151	"
Ground Nuts	2,216	"

FREIGHTS are steady and business has been done for Liverpool at 20s. to 21s. 3d. per ton. Cotton has also been booking freely for Continental Ports at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the feeling evinced by the sales of Councils yesterday as referred to above, and the firm tone which prevails in Calcutta, our market has been steady to-day, and transactions to a moderate extent have taken place in three months' Credits at 1s. 5 13-16d. for ready Bills, 1s. 5¾d. to 11-16d. for April and 1s. 5 21-32d. for May delivery. In Bank Paper we have heard of no business of importance. We quote ready rates:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 5⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 5 9-16d. to 19-32	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Francs, do.	1·88½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not improved in position or price to-day on the whole. The rate for Four per cents. was at one time quoted at 95⅞, but we have not heard that any business was done at that price, and the market closes weak at 95⅝ for this Paper, and 99½ nominal for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have shown more activity to-day than for some time past; but the result of business has generally been that sellers have had to accept reduced prices for their script, and we must call the market for Mill shares lower on the whole. As exceptions we note that the Framjee Petit Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 660; the Leopold to Rs. 134; and the Munmar Manufacturing to Rs. 240; and in Press shares the French and the Khangaum have gone up to Rs. 585 and Rs. 360, respectively. In Anglo-Indian Mill shares business is reported at Rs. 98; Alliance Rs. 610; Central India, Rs. 800; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 665; Connaught, Rs. 595; James Greaves, Rs. 575; National, Rs. 390; Narayen, Rs. 200; New Great Eastern, Rs. 805; Oriental, Rs. 517½; Prince of Wales, Rs. 75; Sholapore, Rs. 1,[illegible]35; Southern India, Rs. 295; Victoria, Rs. 475; and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 715. Hindoostan and Imperial are Rs. 725 and Rs. 420, respectively, ex-dividend. Bombay Press shares have been done at Rs. 125; Colaba Press at Rs. 560; and Dhollerah P. and G. at Rs. 110. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to 723½; but National have changed hands at 108. Bapty Brothers have been done at the enhanced rate of Rs. 118; and Bombay Saw Mills at Rs. 215. Western India Flour are reported to have been sold at Rs. 75; and Bombay Burmah at Rs. 2,650.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's rate of Interest on demand Loans, on the security of Government Paper, remains unaltered at 8 per cent.

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

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NEW BOOKS.

A. 218—27—The Rise of the British Power in the East. Hon. M. Elphinstone.
230—27—28—A History of Modern Europe, C. A. Fyffe. M.A.
230—29—The Garden of India, H. C. Irwin, B.A.
240—13—Men of the Time.
217—48—Who's Who in 1887.
249—25—Life of Coleridge, H. Caine.
125—31—Essays by Leigh Hunt, edited by A. Symons.
111—34—Holiday Tasks, James Payn.
188—17—The Factors of Organic Evolution, H. Spencer.
B. 55—29—A Bachelor's Blunder, W. E. Norris.
5—18—Devil's Ford, Bret Harte.
16—23—The Trials of Jetta Malaubret, V. Cherbuliez.
46—16—The Nick of Time, W. T. Hickman.
46—15—Little Tu'penny.
47—21—The Madonna of the Future, H. James.
47—22—Daisy Miller do.
C. 75—4—Bombay Gazetteer, Kolhapur, Vol. XXIV.
75—5— Do. Botany, Vol. XXV.
25—40—Annual Irrigation Revenue Report, Sind, 185-86.
37—31—United States Geological Survey, 1881-82.
D. 75—26—27—Smithsonian Report, Pts. 1 and 2, 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WATERS—March 5, on Saturday, at Malabar Hill, Winnie, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major George Waters, aged 26 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SOUTER—February 23, at Ootacamund, the wife of Sir Frank Souter, of a son.

MORRISON—February 21, at Umballa, the wife of W Morrison, Kussowlie Brewery Stores, of a daughter.

RAYE—February 27, at 54, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major O C Raye, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—March 3, at Bellary, Madras, the wife of Gerald Hume Wright, Solicitor, of a son.

WYATT—February 24, at Calcutta, the wife of S W Wyatt, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HIGGENS—March 1, at Madras, Julia Frances, the beloved wife of A W B Higgens, Madras Civil Service, and daughter of Admiral H S Hillyar, C.B.

PATTISON—March 2, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, very suddenly of fever, William Pattison, of Barrakur, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

THE simplicity with which the Ministry is allowing its hand to be forced by the extreme wing of the Irish party, fully justifies Lord Randolph Churchill's recent sneer at those who think the best way to ride the Irish horse is to job at his mouth and dig the spurs into his ribs. The people who write in this sense in the *Times*, and other London papers, quite forget, as his Lordship pointed out, that the steed in question has thrown every previous rider on his back into the ditch. The prospect of a reversion to the coercion policy which after five years of failure destroyed Mr. Gladstone's Government, and converted the Prime Minister and the Lord Lieutenant to Home Rule, suits Mr. Dillon and the extremists, inasmuch as it brings the whole population into line against the Government. They predicted that without coercion the government of Ireland by Dublin Castle would be impossible, and the Ministry goes out of its way to make their prediction good. While the cool and well calculated policy which was favoured by Lord Randolph Churchill, and accepted by all but one or two members of the Cabinet, was fairly carried out things went well enough in Ireland. Outrages diminished when it was seen that General Buller, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Judge Curran and other officials were almost openly coercing the handful of headstrong landlords who were desirous of making eviction an engine of terror throughout the country. This policy was successful even in Kerry, and there was a prospect of general tranquillity for the winter till the influence of Lord Hartington and the violent diatribes of the *Times* caused a derailment. The evictions at Glenbeigh, where the cottages of farmers were burnt down over their heads, have been followed by incendiary raids on rent-payers, and the destruction of their property. So well was it understood last autumn that a new resort to the measures which had so hopelessly broken down even in the vigorous hands of Lord Spencer, would involve Irish society in ruin, that Conservative landlords declared that if the Government were ill-advised enough to resort again to coercion, another five years of it would not see a landlord left in Ireland. The taunts of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer have not sufficed to awaken the Ministry to the danger which is in their front. Mr. Dillon's "vehement speech," defying the Government to incur the responsibility of bloodshed by dissolving meetings, will probably urge them to go on in the same fatal course. In the last few weeks the Government has enabled a cry to be raised that without wholesale packing of juries they can get no convictions, and even while resorting to the practice of what the *Times* calls "selecting the juries with care," a conviction cannot be guaranteed by a State prosecution. This, of course, will lead up to a demand that Parliament should suspend trial by jury. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared a week that ago extra powers must be given to the Government. A week before it was stated that "firm government" could get on indefinitely without exceptional legislation. The situation is not made more satisfactory when he now finds that he is suffering from cataract and resigns the Irish Secretaryship. This is a disaster for the Cabinet and the country, Lord Salisbury himself admits, while saying in the same breath that trial by jury must be either "remedied" or abolished, so complete is the deadlock to which the administration in Ireland been brought during Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's brief tenure of a thankless and hopeless office. The success of the foreign policy of the Cabinet has not been such as to constitute a claim for consideration in regard to the vacillation and blundering in Home administration. The intention to augment largely the military burdens of the country in order to uphold Prince Alexander in Bulgaria has been discredited, and with it the reputation for prudence and sagacity which was Lord Salisbury's chief claim to the confidence of the country. In this important matter as in that of the new and disastrous departure in Irish administration, it is believed that the chief of the Cabinet obeyed more or less unwillingly an influence other than that of his own colleagues; on whom he sets indeed scarcely more store than did Mr. Goschen's predecessor, who is now, if not in opposition, at all events in Algiers. If the Ministry trust themselves—at the bidding of their enemies and their disinterested friends—to a slippery incline in home and foreign politics, we shall hear sooner or later of the inevitable result. Then it will be seen that Lord Randolph Churchill had not altogether miscalculated when he conceived, that by a timely withdrawal from a Ministry which was not free to carry out its own policy, he would escape the discredit of failure, and would, when the crash came, be the one possible leader of a re-organised Conservative Party.

WE printed a few days since a memorandum on the Civil Service question by Mr. Propert, Commissioner of the Southern Division, who was unable to attend the Civil Service Commission while sitting in Bombay. It is remarkable that the members of the Covenanted Civil Service, who have given evidence, are mainly of the same opinion with regard to the chief points set before them; and weight naturally goes with the opinions of those who themselves hold high appointments in the Public Service, and who know by experience the qualities needed to adequately fill Government posts of trust and grave responsibility. Mr. Propert, in the course of his minute, denies the assertion on the part of certain witnesses that the "people" of the country would rather be looked after and ruled by native officials than by Europeans. He states that in his experience—and he challenges district officers to bear him out in the statement—petitions are frequently presented by the ryots begging that a sahib may be placed in charge of the talukas in which they reside. Mr. Propert has asked when passing through a district "Who is in charge of your part of the country?" The reply is—"Oh! some Brahmin. I wish you would give us a Sahib. We have not had one for years." Could the vote of the people, *i.e.*, of the general mofussil population, whom our system of government chiefly affects, be taken, the general voice, Mr. Propert says, of Sikhs, Pathans, Marathas, Guzeratis, or other races would be in favour of European district officials. In Mr. Propert's opinion, and in that of other members of the Civil Service who have given evidence, employment, and that of a highly-paid description, should be given to a greater number of natives than at present; but he entirely disapproves of the Service being opened to natives of the country by means of local examinations, or other concessions of that kind. Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner of the Central Division, whose scheme for the more extended admission of natives into the various branches of the Public service is, perhaps, the most favourable to the native interest, and at the same time more practical and comprehensive than that of any other Bombay Civilian, says—"I have anxiously tried, but in vain, to convince myself that the wish of a large number of my native friends, that there should be simultaneous Covenanted Civil Service competitive examinations in England and India, should be complied with. I feel certain that the result would be to lower the standard of the administration gradually, perhaps rapidly, and to divide the Civil Service into two classes in which the successful competitors in India would occupy the lower position. A youth who has had only two or three years in Europe will never be able to compete in after-life with one who has passed six or seven there. Another result, too, would be the flooding of the Service with too many of one caste or class." The poorer the boy, the more devotedly will he, generally speaking, pore over his books. But mere book-learning, will never make men fit for the executive administration of the country. Men of firmness, readiness of resource, coolness, and moral courage may at any time be specially needed in any particular district, and, as Mr. Propert says, "upon the strength and courage of one man the safety of hundreds may depend, as well as the preservation of the whole district from loss and political chaos." Mr. W. H. Crowe, the Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, in his pithy and earnest speech at the Jubilee Durbar, apparently expressed himself somewhat more unreservedly than other Bombay Civilians in favour of the admission of natives to a share in responsible administrative duties, but, on examining his opinion, it amounts to much the same as that of his brother Civilians. "I am one of those," he said, "who advocate that increased facilities should be afforded to the natives of this country, both by increasing the age of qualification for the competitive examination in England, and by re-adjusting the marks allotted to the Oriental languages, to enable them to enter the Covenanted Civil Service of the country." Mr. Crowe would make these two concessions, and so would the other Civilians who have been consulted, but they go no farther. They are agreed in disapproving of the competitive examination being held in India as well as in England. Indians, having passed the examination, would show their intellectual ability but very little more, and the passed men would probably chiefly belong to one class, if not to one caste. Besides which our Indian examinations have proved in several instances to be open to suspicion. Those natives who have the enterprise to go to England, and the talent to study side by side with English youths, and who succeed in passing the test in England that only about thirty out of two hundred or so picked English youths annually succeed in passing, prove themselves equal to any emergency, and worthy to stand on a footing of equality with the English members of the Service.

The raising of the age limit which Mr. Crowe and almost all the witnesses before the Commission advocate, we have repeatedly urged the necessity of, as well as the need for the re-adjustment of marks allowed for Sanscrit, Persian and Arabic. The latter is a change that, in justice to native candidates, ought to be made. At present the highest number of marks obtainable for proficiency in Sanscrit and other Oriental classical languages is only the same that English youths may obtain for proficiency in French, *i.e.*, 500, while proficiency in Latin commands 800, and in Greek 600. It is clear that an English boy who has been grounded in classics in one of our public schools from his earliest years has a considerable advantage over the Indian youth, who has spent as much time in studying Sanscrit, Persian, or Arabic. Before the age of nineteen, the present limit, a native youth has scant chances of passing the difficult tests of the examination in London. Were the age 23, his difficulties would be greatly lessened, and his English fellow-competitors would also gain by the change, and hence the Service generally. Instead of needy boys going up to the examination, whose youth has been one long struggle to cram sufficient text books, without the usual recreation of play-ground, drawing-room, or travel, young men of good physique, University honours men, and comparatively ripe scholars, would compete. Such would satisfy even Sir Grant Duff, who says, "I would diminish the number of the Covenanted Civil Service, raise the age of admission to five and twenty, and examine not in schoolboy lore, but in those matters which a young administrator should know theoretically." We do not, however, endorse Sir Grant Duff's remarks about the necessity for making the salaries of the Covenanted Service higher than at present, so as to get the pick of the very ablest young Englishmen who have not sufficient capital to play the long game for success at home. "Double your existing inducements," says Sir Grant Duff, "treble them, if necessary, but get for your Indian Civil Service the very best men whom money can buy." A Service that can boast of such men as Messrs. Peile, Melville, Naylor, Richey, Lee-Warner, and others of similar calibre, need scarcely be made more attractive; but be it remembered that the Civil Servants who have worked out all the practical improvements in the management of the country during the past years of rapid advancement joined the Service before the maximum age for competition was lowered to nineteen. To ensure the continued good government of the country, men who have passed through public school and university course in England must be secured, even though those trained in India may have reached the same level as regards acquirements and mere intellectual ability.

The agreement in the views of the various Civilians who have given their evidence or have minuted on the Public Service question is remarkable and very instructive. As we have said before, the necessities of the Service, and the needs of the people, are better known to the high district officials than to any class of men, and such a remarkable agreement of opinion must have weight. We have already pronounced Mr. Arthur Crawford's scheme to be the most comprehensive and practical of those drawn up by any member of the Covenanted Civil Service. He has kept in view the requirements of the Government resolution appointing the Commission of Enquiry. The Resolution runs:—"The Commission would, broadly speaking, be required to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service," and the extent of India, and of the population, so "vast and various," is to be remembered. Mr. Crawford especially provides in his scheme for the employment of the higher classes of Indians, and for Mahomedans, the representatives of former rulers of the country. Much has been effected among the cadets of the Indian aristocracy by the Rajkumar College of Kathiawar, and the Rajaram College at Kolhapur, and if Mr. Crawford's scheme were carried out these young men of good birth would be encouraged to compete for scholarships, and induced to take part in the government of the country. We cannot give Mr. Arthur Crawford's lengthy scheme, but we quote his view, which admits of no refutation. Speaking of the higher classes, or the aristocracy of India, as they have been termed, he says, "Nothing is more desirable, nothing would be more gratifying to all the well-disposed classes in India, as it would certainly be gratifying to the English people, than to see young men of the best families repairing in fair numbers to England to return successful competitors at the Civil Service examination to strengthen our administration, by their personal and family influence."

THE ORIENTAL NOBILITY INSTITUTE IN ENGLAND.

THE experiment of sending natives from this presidency to England is thought not to have been always satisfactory. They have sometimes returned, it is believed, with an increased dislike to native society, in which they were henceforth to live. Some of them have indeed lost touch completely with their fellow-countrymen, whilst others fret under real or imaginary slights from Europeans, whose companionship they seek. The fact is that the men who go home often attend more to amusement than to work. They are under no real guidance, and less under restraint than in this country, where relatives and friends can take notice of their conduct. It is true that the National Indian Association, at what we consider to be by far too high a rate, provides them with a superintendent, but as the Association does not also provide them with a house in which to live, supervision is practically impossible. Besides, we have yet to learn what Indian experience Mr. Brown possesses for undertaking the complicated task of attending to the requirements of natives from different parts of India. What is really wanted is a place in which natives should be able to live as natives, whilst becoming proficient in what is best in English education. This is provided by the Oriental Nobility and High Caste Institute founded by Dr. Leitner within immediate reach of educational appliances both in its neighbourhood and in London. The building is the well-known Royal Dramatic College, which has now been specially adapted to the residence of Indian students and visitors of high family or caste. Woking, where the Institute is situated, is within thirty-five minutes by the numerous fast trains from Waterloo Station, which is near to King's College, London, the Law Courts, the Inns of Court, and several large Engineering Works. St. Thomas's Hospital is opposite Vauxhall Station, which may be reached in 30 minutes from Woking. There are sixty-nine trains to and from Woking daily, so that resident students at the Oriental Institute will be able to attend lectures in London as conveniently and quickly as if they were resident in a London suburb. Residents at the Oriental Institute are allowed monthly season tickets at the rate of fifteen shillings if under nineteen years of age, and double that rate if above nineteen. The Institute is situated in one of the healthiest parts of England and whilst near to all the educational, professional, and official advantages of London, is removed from its temptations and bad atmosphere. The aim of the Institute is to combine special advice in studies with the emulation of a public school and the advantage of private instruction. With this view honorary advisers in the various specialities, who have been, as a rule, in India, guide the student in his profession. Special arrangements are also made for him in the London Schools and private instruction is provided, if desired, at Woking in addition. For boys, arrangements can be made at Woking itself, and it is desired that those preparing for the Indian Civil Service, be not sent over 14 years old, as long as the age of admission for the "Competitive" Examination is still between 17 and 19.

It may, however, be observed that the Oriental Institute is chiefly intended for grown-up men, officials, or students, who wish to perfect themselves in any one of the learned professions, which can best be done in London; for neither Oxford nor Cambridge possesses the law courts, hospitals and engineering workshops which abound in London. At the same time, for reasons of health, economy and morality, which so greatly contribute to the preservation of caste, the Institute is not in London itself, but is situated near a stream, and has also the purest water rising within its own grounds, advantages which guarantee the feasibility of preserving caste. Each resident has a separate bed room, sitting room, kitchen, &c. Even should the student take a native cook with him, he will find the cost of living, both for himself and servant, to be a third less than what would be required for himself alone in the cheapest London boarding-house, not to speak of the advantage of getting his food carefully prepared, and having a servant of his own. At the same time, it must be distinctly borne in mind that free residence at the Institute is only permitted to nominees of donors, and of the Principal and Trustees; so that the society will be a select one. As for European society, not only will the native students have the advantage of association with European gentlemen pursuing Oriental studies at the Institute, but they will be introduced to those leading men in their profession who can advance them in their respective specialities, or in their careers in India. Without being barred, say, from *conversaziones* and occasional visits to theatres and evening parties, these encroachments on their time will be minimized, and will not constitute their main occupation, as is unfortunately only too often the case now, much to the detriment of their health, studies, and pockets. No doubt, the Indian students or visitors, contribute much to the variety of English society, in which they are welcome additions; but the acquaintances there formed sometimes create tastes and a view of life which cannot be satisfied on their subsequent return to India. After all, India is their home, and it is in that home and not in England that they are to be successful. They are to come back to us as better lawyers, better engineers and better doctors, than they could possibly become in India; but from the experience which we have hitherto gained of persons educated in England, we do not generally see their marked superiority over the native pleaders at our High Court, or the native engineers, doctors and physicians who have never left India at all. One of the reasons for this is that the professional examinations in England are much easier than those held in this country; so that a man who would work all day for them in India, finds a few hours daily sufficient in England, and may spend the rest of his time in posing as a social, favourite, or as a political oracle, among his admiring English aquaintances. Some of them either come back with English wives, or are dissatisfied with their own domestic circle, becoming thus unhappy themselves, and making others unhappy. We want them to be leaders in their several professions, and not to tell us what is the best brand in champagne, the neatest fit of Poole's, the most successful last actress, and the latest London scandal. For students, who wish to pursue really and earnestly those studies for which they go to England ostensibly, no more suitable residence can be suggested than the Oriental Institute. Its Principal, Dr. Leitner, is too well known as a leading Indian Educationist to need any special reference to the great advantage which the Institute possesses in having him at its head; whilst his long-established connection with English educational institutions guarantees that all will be done for Indian students that can be done, at a minimum of cost and a maximum of prestige, provided always they respect themselves, and maintain their caste and religion, which is the special feature of the Oriental Nobility Institute, to be formally opened in June next. We may add that arrangements have been made by Dr. Leitner with various steamship companies, for separate cooking and washing accommodation, for caste natives, on board their steamers. Mahomedans, no doubt, have fewer social restrictions than Hindus, but even for them special arrangements are being made. A Mahomedan cook and assistant at the Institute are deemed to be sufficient for all the Mahomedan residents, and Dr. Leitner is taking to London the attendant of a Mosque, as it is intended to erect such a place of worship on the grounds of the Institute for the religious benefit of students or visitors of the Mahomedan persuasion. The Institute will be founded on the principle that every resident in it, whether Christian, Mahomedan, Sikh or Hindu, is to follow the observances of his religion, as the most effectual restraint against the temptations to which Easterns, now in London, so often succumb. The good sense of this Presidency has always combined orthodoxy with progress, and men like Professor Bhandarkar and Pandit Pandurang, who have lived in London as Hindus, have been able to resume their places quietly in Hindu Society. This is the line that others should follow if they wish to become pioneers of civilization, and at the same time retain the confidence of their fellow-countrymen.

Another feature of the Institute, in which this Presidency especially will take an interest, is the Art-Industrial section of its (chiefly archæological) Museum. The object is to protect the Indian manufacturer against the imitation and subsequent underselling by the English manufacturer. An Art-Industrial village and Trades' school are being arranged for on grounds adjoining the Institute for the training of Indian master-workmen in European methods without detriment to their native creative talent of beginning and completing the manufacture of their special craft. Arrangements are also in progress for the translation and publication of important works from any of the languages of Europe into several of the vernaculars of India at a cost which will place them within reach of the poorest student, whilst attention is also paid to the edition and publication of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Zend and other Oriental texts. The Editorships of the Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian Critical Journals respectively have been confided to good scholars and a translation of the Atharvaveda into Hindi and of the Tafsir-i-Jelalein into English is being arranged for. Prizes and scholarships are offered to deserving students; the Library is growing in usefulness and has received valuable contributions from Messrs. Trubner and others. It would take up too much space to dwell on all the carefully elaborated details of an Institute, which so specially commends itself to the support of the Bombay Presidency. A second block of ten houses will be constructed for on the grounds of the Institute, so as to permit of the advantages of this noble undertaking being equally shared by nominees from various parts of India. Seven of these houses have already been taken up by various chiefs, and the remaining three will, we have no doubt, be soon allotted to those who desire to secure alike honour and a material advantage to themselves as well as to benefit their subjects or fellow-countrymen in the only way that is compatible with their true progress.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CARDING ENGINES.

THE carding engine is undoubtedly the most important machine in a cotton mill, for on this very operation depends the success or otherwise of the whole concern. Good carding is essentially and imperatively necessary to good spinning, and the carding engine may be very appropriately described as the backbone of the entire process.

The self-stripping, revolving, flat carding engine has, of late years, attracted considerable attention; and is now generally recognised by practical men to be the card of the day for all descriptions of work. It will be endeavoured in this article to point out the many and great advantages this card possesses over its rival, the roller and clearer card, or, in fact, over any other make of engine, and special attention will be drawn to the marked improvements that have recently been effected in the revolving flat carding engine.

The card under review is what is known in the trade by the name of the simplex revolving flat carding engine, and in the opinion of the writer is the most perfect card extant. It is certainly destined to revolutionize cotton spinning in India, as it already has done in other countries.

The great difficulty, hitherto, that has had to be contended with, in the revolving flat carding engine,—of securing with facility, and the necessary degree of nicety for good carding,—has been in uniformity with the height of the flats from the cylinder, over the whole extent of the flexible bend. Many new inventions have been brought out and patented to secure the object in view, but have, one and all, either proved themselves deficient or too complicated in practice. From experience of these difficulties, and knowing well the vital importance to the problem to be solved, a vast amount of time and labour has been devoted to the solution of the difficulty, and it can safely be said—that those efforts have been crowned with complete success. In the simplex engine, the ordinary framing has been considerably strengthened and the wonderful accuracy with which this work is executed by the templets, is proved by their never having been discovered a deviation of more than one-thousandth part of an inch. All the brackets are milled and bored to templet, and therefore are all interchangeable. In fact, throughout the whole of the card, which has been built from special patterns, the strengthening and securing of the most perfect and exact fit has been accomplished, thus ensuring absolute freedom from deflection and vibration.

The feature to which we now wish to draw special attention, and to which the reader's notice is particularly directed, is the setting arrangement, which in principle and construction is so mathematically and mechanically correct both in theory and practice. The setting is accomplished in the following manner:—The flexible bend, also considerably strengthened, is supported at 5 points on hardened steel pins, and is held between brackets milled on the inside, and the turned face of the bend, so that the flexible bend is held between two finished surfaces, and thus lateral vibration is completely prevented. The portion of the flexible bend immediately over the doffer is held by a short link which is free to swivel on its centre, and the three intermediate setting points are brackets, having on them a curve, which both in theory and practice actually represents the travel of a point upon the flexible bend, as traced by its motion, both longitudinally and radially. These curves are cut by a milling machine with a copying apparatus, the copy being many times the size of the finished work, thereby reducing all chances of error to a minimum. At the side over the licker-in is the real setting point, and in this end of the flexible is a finely cut rack. Into this works a steel or phosphor-bronze wheel, at the end of which is a large fine pitch wheel; a worm working into this, carries on the end of its shaft to another worm wheel, this is connected across the card when desired by a shaft between the upper and lower flats. There is an engine marked index with engraved explanations, showing the amount of setting that has taken place. The dial is marked in fiftieths of an inch, each of which represents the two thousandth part of an inch of motion of the flats to the cylinder. The end of this shaft is fastened by a lock and key, and being placed immediately over the licker-in, there is no difficulty in obtaining easy access for setting purposes. The setting apparatus can be placed on either side, as may be desired, but should preferably be set on the driving side on accou [illegible] there being more room on that side bet [illegible] card and the one next to it. As an alt [illegible] wished, each side can be independently [illegible] The importance in this system of setti [illegible] great accuracy and increased facility, a [illegible] dom that is insured from any temper [illegible] setting as arranged by the responsi [illegible] All the flats are set with the greatest nicety, [illegible] to a perfectly uniform distance to the cylinder, or any fine variation therefrom that circumstances may require. The result of all this is that the carding is uniform throughout, and a greater uniformity in the quality of the yarn is ensured wherever these cards have been adopted.

Now, I maintain that the simplicity and accuracy obtained in this method of setting the flats, places this card in the very foremost ranks.

An important point, not to be lost sight of, is that only one setting is required, whereas in other makes, or the old R. F. cards, there are 3, 4 and even 5 setting points on each or either side of the card. The carder is enabled to set one of these cards, in from one-eighth to one-tenth the time, and the manager's time in examining the cards to see if they are properly set is likewise economised to the same extent. The mere fact of there being only one setting point is a good guarantee of better attention and of the most accurate and perfect setting.

Where there are so many setting points, the very accuracy and perfection aimed at, it is altogether impossible to get, for no carder, however good and attentive he may be,—and I speak from a long, varied and practical experience—can possibly be so accurate in himself or his work, as to set the various points on one card with such accuracy and exactness as when having only one point to set. He will—although he has an indicator to go by on each and every setting point—set either one, two, or three of the points in, more or less, even if it only be the 500th or 1,000th part of an inch, thus, the very object aimed at, and which it is so imperative to attain,—uniformity in the height of the flats from the cylinder, over the whole extent of the flexible bend—cannot be got in a card, *however constructed*, where there is more than one setting point to contend with. The fact of there being only one setting point for the whole of the flats in the "simplex" card, is a distinct gain in its favour. Then again there are so few parts, in the entire arrangement, and the whole of the setting apparatus is so simple and easy, there is absolutely nothing to get out of order, that an ordinary workman may safely be entrusted with the care of this machine, which certainly cannot be said of other cards, in which complication and the intricacy of the many parts make it imperatively necessary that the charge of such cards should be entrusted to none but first-class skilled carders. The old arrangement of setting the flats with three drag screws, depending upon dull ears and dim sights, with its attendant drawbacks, has now become obsolete, and may be relegated to things of the past.

In the "simplex" R. F. carding engine, there is also an improved cover, which prevents the collection of fly between the doffer and cylinder, and which is set with the greatest nicety to the wire of the cylinder and the doffer. The arrangements to prevent blowing and to regulate the quantity of waste made are both efficient and excellent. The feeding arrangement has been strengthened and is perfectly rigid, thus preventing the common fault of deflection. There are on this card 110 flats, of which 44 are constantly in work, and owing to this increased number of flats in action, much better work is turned out.

In the all-important matter of grinding, facility, uniformity, and perfection are secured, the arrangements made being simple and effectual. One of the consequences of the aggregate of these improvements in the details of this card, is to dispense with atmospheric disturbances to such an extent, that a lap is now carded the full width of the cylinder, and with perfect selvages.

Another feature is that no wood is employed in the construction of this card, and a third is that its merits do not depend upon the use of any particular kind of clothing. A fourth important advantage is that about 10 per cent. more work is produced than can be obtained from ordinary cards on account of the utilization of the whole width of the wire, that is to say, 41½in. laps are used on this card, instead of the usual 38in. laps; or in other words, cards made on this principle need only be 38in. wide on the wire, to take the ordinary scutcher lap for 40in. cards. In addition to this there is a clear 10 per cent. gained in the extra number of flats always at work.

The perfection of construction attained secures for the simplex revolving flat carding engine many and considerable advantages, namely, a diminished consumption of power, oil, and strapping, greater production from the same number of machines, or the same production from fewer machines, and hence the occupation of less room for machines and passages, and lastly less labour and better work, advantages that have secured for this card the highest place in the estimation of the trade. The advantage also of a card constructed on this principle is not dependent upon any particular class of wire, and can be set as practically and as advantageously for the ordinary iron wire as for steel wire, hardened and tempered and needle pointed.

Taking the simplex revolving flat-card simply and purely on its merits, the writer's conviction is that it is the card *par excellence*, and that as its great superiority and distinct advantages over all its numerous rivals become more generally known and understood in this country, the trade in its own interests must and will adopt it. To sum up; during the last ten years, in which competition has become unusually severe, more attention than previously has been directed to secure the best results in quality, and the highest economy in working, the effect being that opinion in these matters has become more clearly defined. That this has caused the revolving flat card to grow in favour, as compared with its competitors, is indisputable, and there is not a shadow of a doubt but that this conclusion is the correct one.

I must leave over for another occasion a notice on the actual process of carding, the nature of the wire employed to cover the various organs of carding, and the mode of grinding, &c., and in conclusion beg to draw the reader's special attention to the following summary.

The revolving flat carding engine enjoys many and great advantages over its rival, the roller and clearer engine—namely, a greater production and better work. The yarn is also brighter and stronger from the former than from the latter engine; there is also a very considerable saving in labour in the former card, fewer grinders and strippers being required. In the taking in and out, and in the carrying backwards and forwards of the rollers and clearers, the clothing gets badly damaged; the roller ends also, are continually being broken off; there is nothing of this kind to contend with, in the revolving flat card. There is likewise a saving in strapping, banding, oil, and power, in the former engine, as against the latter, and lastly, with regard to the setting of the flats, and the rollers and clearers; there is no comparison between the two systems. It requires a first-class carder, with considerable "knack" to set a roller and clearer engine; it takes a long time to set the same, and, after all, when set, the operation has only been imperfectly performed; whereas, as we have already pointed out, the setting of the flats in the "simplex" revolving flat carding engine is accomplished rapidly, with great facility, and with the utmost nicety, accuracy, and perfection.

HERBERT E. WALMSLEY.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESIGNATION OF SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, the reason assigned is that he is suffering from a cataract.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour will succeed him.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet last night given by the National Conservative Club, said the political outlook in Europe had improved, in spite of the increased armaments of the Powers, and that the prospects of peace were better. His Lordship, in alluding to the retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said it was disaster alike to the Cabinet and the country. He hoped however that Sir Michael's retirement was only temporary.

The delay in passing the Procedure Rules, his Lordship said, was hindering the measures for the settlement of Ireland. The main difficulty in that quarter was the breakdown of the jury system, which it was necessary either to remedy or abolish.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Daring incendiary raids have taken place on rent-payers in County Limerick, and much property has been destroyed.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Servia and Roumania are concentrating their forces on the frontiers of Bulgaria.

Hostility is increasing between Montenegro and the Albanian Turks.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF BULGARIAN CONSPIRATORS.

SOFIA, MARCH 4.

The authorities here have arrested M. Karaveloff, one of the members of the Council of Regency, ormed by Prince Alexander, and whose resignation was accepted by acclamation by the Grand Sobranje, which passed a motion declaring that M. Karaveloff, after betraying Prince Alexander, had become a traitor to his country.

Thirty others, who held the threads of a conspiracy at the capital, have also been arrested.

MARCH, 5.

Nine of those who instigated the revolt at Rustchuk have been sentenced to death and many to penal servitude for life.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE REVOLT

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 5.

The *Official Messenger*, in commenting on the revolt at Silistria, justifies the action of the conspirators, which it says is only a fresh proof of the abnormal condition of Bulgaria. Nevertheless, Russia still hopes that the right of the Bulgarians may be secured, and will adhere to her previous course in that quarter.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, MARCH 5.

Signor Depretis and his colleagues have consented to resume office.

RECEPTION OF THE BISHOP OF POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 6.

A grand reception was accorded to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Linden, first Bishop of Poona, this evening

The procession left the Bishop's residence at 5-30 for the Cathedral. The approach to the Cathedral was decorated and the road lined with Catholic soldiers. The band of the Dublin Fusiliers was also in attendance. Three hundred yards from the Cathedral the Bishop alighted and marched in procession with the clergy and congregation. On arrival at the dais two addresses were presented by the clergy and the laity respectively, Colonel Corballis, Dublin Fusiliers, reading the latter.

The Bishop replied, thanking the Irish regiment for the compliment they paid him. The Bishop then entered the Cathedral, the others following. The *Te Deum* was then chanted.

After the conclusion ceremony the Bishop gave his pastoral blessing to the congregation.

The Cathedral was tastefully decorated, and the reception most enthusiastic.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The admission of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, a Bombay probationer, to employment in the Civil Service, is confirmed.

Mr. A. Jardine, of the Bombay Police, is appointed Supernumerary District Superintendent, Burma Police.

Mr. A. Mackenzie is appointed Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The following officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Colonel F. T. Bambridge, 4th Sikh Infantry, for one year; Major T. J. Bailey, 1st Bengal Infantry, one year; Lieutenant J. S. Melville, 4th Bengal Infantry, one year.

The following officers are granted extensions of furlough:—Colonel H. B. Sanderson, Bengal S. C., for two months; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Taylor, for six months; Captain H. Mansfield, for six months; Brigade Surgeon J. Duncan, for six months; Colonel T. J. Watson, Bengal S. C., for 243 days.

The following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General C. T. Aitchison, Bombay S. C.:—Major General W. R. Houghton, Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major Generals.

The following promotions are made subject to her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut.-Colonel P. D. Henderson, Madras Cavalry; Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Prendergast, Madras, S. C.; Lieut.-Colonel A. Ollivant, Bengal S. C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Newport, Bombay S. C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. Wodehouse, Bombay S. C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. J. O. FitzGerald, Madras S. C.; Lieut. Colonel G. H. Oakes, Madras S. C.

Indian Army.—To be Lieut.-Colonel:—Major W. F. Dodsworth, General List, Infantry.

Mr. R. J. Leeds and Mr. J. Smith are permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. W. C. Floyd, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Guaranteed Railways, is granted seven months' extension of furlough.

The control of the East Bengal State Railway and of the railways worked by it is to be combined under the management of the Government of Bengal from the 1st of April.

The Cambridge University has agreed that arrangements shall be made by which students in institution, affiliated to the Calcutta University may pass their University course at Cambridge to the degree of B. A. in two years.

The New Bengal Provincial Contract will probably involve a further relinquishment of ten lakhs to the Imperial Exchequer.

Major T. Gracey, Chief Engineer of Provincial Railways, North-West Provinces, is appointed Chief Engineer of Upper Burma.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s Medasa from Trieste left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. „	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	46

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	65,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	55,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	6,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton	930,000 „
„ „ Surats	53,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London	13,000 „

As a mark of sympathy with Dr. Waters in his bereavement, the prize distribution at the Grant Medical College, which was fixed to take place this afternoon, will be postponed.

WE learn that the Maharajah Holkar has ordered that the allowances hitherto enjoyed by his Highness' brother, Yashwant Rao Holkar be continued to him as hitherto, and that should he choose to live separately from the Maharajah, a money grant of Rs. 50,000 a year from the Treasury be granted to him in addition to a Jaghier yielding Rs. 50,000 a year to be enjoyed by him and his descendants.

H. R. H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and by his Staff, is expected to arrive at Quetta about the 17th of March. His Royal Higness stays at Quetta till the 19th, and then goes on to Pishin and the Khojak. He thence goes to Hurnai, travelling by the Sind Pishin Railway, which by that time will be open. From Hurnai his Royal Highness goes to the new cantonment of Lorelai, returning to Hurnai on the 28th of March. The Hon'ble General Chesney, Military Member of Council, is expected at Quetta on the 26th instant, and his Excellency Sir Frederic Roberts arrives there the next day. Mr H. M. Durand, Foreign Secretary, has probably already arrived at Quetta.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has appointed Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain E. D. Fitzgerald, master of the s. s. St. Fillans, and Captain J. G. McGill, Master of the s. s. Knight Errant to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the collision off Alibagh between Messrs. Shepherd and Company's s.s. Krishna and a muchwa on the morning of the 21st ultimo. The Court will be held at the Fort Police Court to-day at noon.

MR. B. V. RAJWADDY, of Bombay, has arrived at Khurruckpore, at the invitation of Maharaja Luchmeswar Singh Bahadur, to consider the practicability of establishing a glass manufactory on the Maharaja's estate there. The spot suggested is about 18 miles south of Monghyr, and about the same distance from Jamalpur. Sand suitable for glass making is plentiful, as well as very clear quartz.

THE *Madras Times* hears that Mr. R. F. Chisholm has appealed to the Government of India, pointing out that his premature retirement from the Public Works Department, Madras, as Consulting Architect, was induced by his having been superseded by his junior; and expressing his willingness now to take up his post again, provided he is raised to the rank of Superintending Engineer, a rank he is entitled to by service. No decision has been as yet arrived at.

IT is understood that Mr. Fitz Patrick, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, will act as Resident at Mysore till the return of Sir Charles Bernard from furlough.

MR. J. SMITH and MR. R. J LEEDS, of the Civil Service in the North-West Provinces, resigned the service from March 25th and April 1st, respectively.

IN the Bengal Cavalry Polo Tournament on Thursday, the 9th Bengal Lancers gained an overpowering victory over the 15th Bengal Cavalry, getting nine goals to love in the first half hour, when the latter retired. The final tie between the 9th and the 12th is to be played to-day.

LATE news from Khatmandu shows the authorities there believe the alleged plot by Ranbir Jung was something very like an invention. Further inquiries are being made, but nothing is said about arrests in Khatmandu itself.

THAT the new museum at Jeypore is supplying a public want is very clearly shown by the fact that the number of visitors from February 22 to March 3 exceeded 51,000.

MR. BLISS, of the Madras Civil Service, who is at present serving on the Public Service Commission, is gazetted to 20 months' furlough.

THE labours of the Public Service Commission, as far as regards the taking of evidence, were brought to a close on Thursday.

THE Public Service Commission having brought its sittings to a close, Sir Charles Aitchison has left Calcutta. He remains at Lahore till the 31st, when he goes to Delhi for the meeting of the Legislative Council. It is possible that in the interim he may visit Pindi to open the new waterworks there, and if time permits may pay a visit to Puttiala and Bhawulpore. The exact day is not yet known when Sir Charles Aitchison will give over charge of the Province, as it depends on the date of Sir Steuart Bayley's vacating his seat in Council. At any rate it will be either April 2nd or the 4th, when he will be sworn into Council. Mr. Peile will be appointed to act for him on the same day, and Mr. Lyall will simultaneously assume office at Delhi.

IT is likely that the vexed question of the amenability of the Nobles of Hyderabad to the ordinary courts of the country, at least to the British Courts in the Nizam's territory, will shortly be set at rest once for all. The question has been raised in respect to a suit instituted in the Secunderabad Court against the Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah by Messrs. Eduljee and Co. On this case coming on for hearing some months ago, the Nawab pleaded through his agent that he was exempt from the jurisdiction of the courts by virtue of some old ruling to this effect. The Judge referred the matter to the Resident, who, it is stated, is of opinion that the day for such exemptions has gone by; and that in the case of the Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah, it would be particularly unjust to permit him the privilege, seeing that he himself has resorted to those courts to obtain justice in the capacity of a Plaintiff. The matter now awaits the final decision of his Highness the Nizam.

THE Nawab Munir-Mulk starts on his European tour on the 22nd of April, and will be "personally conducted" by Messrs. Cook and Sons. It is not yet definitely settled who is to accompany him from Hyderabad. So far as his route has been arranged, he will in the first instance go to Constantinople, and then travel through Russia, visiting Moscow and St. Petersburg. Thence he will proceed to the capitals of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Austria, proceeding by way of Belgium to England in time for the Jubilee. On his return he will travel leisurely through France, Switzerland, Italy and Greece; and after a sojourn of a week or two in Egypt, will make direct for home.

THE gallant conduct of several Karachi pilots in rescuing at the peril of their lives 12 persons out of 28 on board the dingy Putton, which foundered outside the break-water when attempting to enter Karachi harbour during a heavy gale of wind on the 16th of November last, has been highly commended by the Bombay Government. A resolution has been issued by the Government eulogising the services of the pilots on the occasion in question, and sanctioning a grant of Rs. 600 for rewards as recommended by the Commissioner in Sind.

A BANGALORE paper recording the collapse of a coach-house in Infantry Road, the other day, mentions as a remarkable circumstance that two Native servants, who were lying asleep in a godown adjoining the coach-house, were not roused from their sleep by the falling timbers and tiles. "Has our contemporary," asks the *Madras Times*, "never heard of that other sounder sleeper—a clergyman by profession and an Englishman—who slept right through the night of the cyclone of '72, at Masulipatam? Of this gentleman, it was said, that when he awoke next morning, he was greatly astonished to find—"water, water, on every side?"

THERE is some speculation at work the *Pioneer* remarks, as to future arrangements in the Viceroy's Executive Council and also some misconception. "It is occasionally supposed that one of the difficulties in the appointment of a successor to Sir Theodore Hope, as Public Works Member, when his term of office expires in July next, would lie in his successor being an Extraordinary Member, since Mr. Peile, as Member for Bombay, must be retained, and the cost of an Extraordinary Member would probably raise a financial difficulty. But as a matter of fact, and although no Public Works member was indeed appointed for a year or more after the retirement of Sir Andrew Clarke, which left the Council with five ordinary members for a year or more, it was quite competent for the Secretary of State to appoint a sixth, and this was done when Lord Ripon, urged by Sir Evelyn Baring, pressed for a Public Works Minister and they gave him, Mr. Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs was nominated under Acts 37 and 38 Victoria, of 1874, cap. 91, which says: "It shall be lawful for her Majesty, if she see fit, to increase the number, of the Ordinary Members of the Council to six." There can be no mistake about the matters and the Viceroy's Council, even with a successor to Sir Theodore Hope included, would not exceed six Ordinary-Members."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has left Calcutta to open the Purneah Railway. He will afterwards visit Bhagulpore, and then go on a shooting trip north of the Ganges, eventually returning to Calcutta on the 11th instant.

ON the way to Umballa Sir Frederick Roberts, who was accompanied by Lady Roberts, stopped at Allahabad, and inspected the hospitals and station.

MEASURES are being set on foot for the sinking of wells and the planting of trees at the stations of the Sind-Sagar Railway. In some places the District Boards have undertaken to plant and maintain shelter groves for passengers. In others special inducements have been offered to cultivators; but the undertaking is not an easy one, as water is scarce, and the soil poor. It has been found unnecessary to make any very special arrangements for fuel plantations for the railway, as wood fuel will not be required to any great extent. It is probable, however, that some of the Government lands in the vicinity of the railway stations will be brought under the direct control of the Local Government for fuel reserves.

RAWAL PINDI is now within measurable distance of a good water supply. Plans and estimates of a scheme, to cost two and a half lakhs, have been approved by Government. The municipality provides Rs. 1,19,000 from current income, and goes into the open market for the rest; borrowing at six per cent.

THE Afridis, who are never very amiable neighbours are just now making themselves particularly unpleasant. An instance of their aggressiveness has occurred at Peshawar, where they have kidnapped a Hospital Assistant, a Mahommedan, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry. A man came to him, and said that a sowar, on his way in from Jumrud (where the 1st Bengal Cavalry have a detachment) had met with an accident, and that it was the Adjutant's orders the Hospital Assistant was to go out and attend to him. On his coming out of his lines, he was promptly seized and hurried across the Frontier. Since then, a letter has been received from him, giving the above particulars, and saying that the Afridis would give him up on payment of a ransom of Rs. 100 This letter was apparently posted at the Peshawar Post Office by one of the Afridis themselves.

THE drought from which the sugar crop in Mauritius suffered in the early part of this year was succeeded by plentiful rain towards the end of January. This has somewhat improved the crop prospects, but more rain is still wanted. The latest estimate of the crop does not anticipate above 90,000 tons.

A TELEGRAM from London states that the deliveries of tea in February amounted to 7,380,000 lbs., bringing the stock up to 37,420,000lbs. These figures show a great advance on last year, while the amount that has gone into consumption during January and February shows a similar advance of not less than 3,500,000lbs.

THE net-value of gold imported to this country from the beginning of the official year to the end of January was Rs. 1,35,84,360, and that of silver imported was Rs. 5,25,49,033, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 6,61,33,393. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian mints during the same period was Rs. 3,76,74,270, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 3,91,74,170.

IT is stated that Russia and China have negotiated a treaty by which each country guarantees not to appropriate any Corean territory.

IT is rumoured that the P. and O. Company have offered to make a seven years' contract to carry the Australian mails for an annual subsidy of £100,000.

AMONGST the passengers by the last mail steamer from home, was Colonel G. T. Pretyman, R.A., the future Assistant Adjutatn-General of Artillery in India. Colonel Pretyman will, however, not take up his destined duties till Major Keith's period of service as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery expires, when the new arrangement of the Staff of the Artillery, notified some time ago, will be carried out. This, it will be remembered, involves the absorption of the Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery, while providing the Inspector-General with a Brigade Major for the cold weather, and abolishes also the present post of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE final tie for the Marryat Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup will be played off this evening at 4-30 between Messrs. Rathbone and Nicholson.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT,
Open Challenge Singles and Doubles.

SINGLES—1ST TIES.

Hart	*vs.*	Graham.
Nicholson	„	Cobbold.
Ward	„	Rathbone.

MacMahon, Murray, O'Connor, Marshall and Oliver (byes).

To be played off by Tuesday, the 8th instant.

DOUBLES—1ST TIES.

Marshall Nixon	*vs.*	MacCartie. Beaufort.
Hart Marriott	„	Kemball. MacMahon.
Nicholson Ward	„	Murray. Gould.
Campbell Rathbone	„	Cobbold. Graham.

To be played off by Wednesday, the 9th instant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited 33, Farringdon road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been decided to allow departmental subordinates of the Military Works and Public Works Departments, while temporarily doing duty with troops in the field, the same amount of pay, &c., including subdivisional allowance which they draw in their Civil appointments. The subdivisional allowance will, however, be restricted to those who were actually in receipt of it at the time of transfer to the Military Department.

THE non-commissioned officers and men, British and native, now serving with the Mounted Infantry in Upper Burma, who belong to regiments under orders to return to India, are to be allowed to volunteer for further service, in Burma for another year, and those holding non-commissioned rank in the Mounted Infantry will be allowed the the pay of their acting rank.

THE Government of India under date the 24th February, have issued a special Army Circular, intimating the rates of pay admissible to the British Army in India for 1887-88. The new rates are at the exchange of 1s. 5½d. the rupee. The action of the Home Government in fixing the rate for the year at 1s. 5½d. is not only unaccountable but inexplicable.

THE Paymasters of British corps are to be allowed from the 1st April to draw cheques weekly on Civil Treasuries, instead of three times a month as now. The amount to be drawn each week will not exceed one-fourth of the authorised monthly assignment. The 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment at Ahmednagar has been drawing its cash on the new system, and has found it to be preferable to the one in force.

COLONEL ALAN MURRAY, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed to retire from the service from the 14th instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATRICK RODDY, V.C., Unattached, has retired on a pension of £700 per annum.

THE little Ghoorka is in the ascendant in Bengal. Another battalion of Ghoorkas, to form a 2nd Battalion to the 3rd Regiment now in Burma, is about to be formed. Recruiting is proceeding briskly at Gorakhpur.

AN exchange of stations between J-2 Royal Artillery, located at Rawal Pindi, and N-3, Royal Artillery, at Campbellpore, has been ordered by Government. N-3, Royal Artillery, will, on completion of their annual practice, proceed to Rawal Pindi. The batteries of Royal Artillery going through their annual practice at Campbellpore will return to their respective stations about the 7th instant:—K-B Royal Horse Artillery going to Rawal Pindi, and M-3 Royal Artillery to Peshawar. 2-1 Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, has been ordered to proceed from Colaba to Rawal Pindi; on the arrival of 8-1 London Division, Royal Artillery, from Burma.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is expected at Rawal Pindi on the 14th instant, and will remain there until the 19th idem.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL B. FISCHER, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 11th of January.

MAJOR W. MONTGOMERY and Captain W. M. Duckett, Army Pay Department, who are under orders for India, are posted to the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and to the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, respectively.

MAJOR-GENERAL LANE, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, late of the Commissariat Department, has been offered the appointment of Commander of the Sirmoor State troops.

THE *Madras Government Gazette* contains the following notification regarding the retirement of Colonel Hawkes, the local Commissary General:—"The Government of India having been pleased to nominate Colonel H. P Hawkes, Staff Corps, Commissary-General, Madras, to officiate as Commissary-General-in-Chief, that officer's services have been placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government, and he accordingly embarked for Calcutta on the 28th February 1887, in the P. and O. steamer Chusan, to take up the duties of the higher appointment. The remainder of Colonel Hawkes' service will probably be spent with the Government of India. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council takes the opportunity, therefore, of expressing in General Orders the high sense entertained by Government of that officer's long and valuable services in the Commissariat Department of this Presidency—extending over a period of rather more than 32 years, and to acknowledge the great ability and untiring devotion which Colonel Hawkes has always displayed in the discharge of his duties.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. COOK, Second-in-Command, and officiating Commandant of the 14th Sikhs, at Jhelum, has just started on short leave to England. This officer has been selected for the command of one of the new Sikh regiments, and consequently has bidden farewell to the corps with which he has so long been connected. Major Waller of the 4th Sikhs has taken over command of the 145th Sikhs, temporarily.

RECRUITING is actively proceeding among the Ghoorkas, some of the new battalions being actually in excess of the authorised establishment. The Gharwalis of the 2nd Battalion, 4th Ghoorkas, are therefore to be transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Ghoorkas, on the formation of the latter battalion

WITH the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to grant furlough to the Bengal Native Army to the extent, where practicable, of 15 per cent. of the effective strength of corps. Furlough will commence from the 15th March and terminate, save in exceptional cases, on the 15th October 1887; except in the case of Ghoorka regiments and regiments returning from Burma. Furlough to the Ghoorkha Light Infantry regiments from Assam will be open between 1st April and 30th November, and for the other Ghoorka Battalions between 1st April and 31st October. In the case of the regiments returning from Burma, furlough will commence from the date on which they are able to avail themselves of it.

IN MEMORIAM.

ON Saturday, Winifred, wife of Dr. George Waters, died at her home on Malabar Hill, after a brief illness. Yesterday, Sunday morning, her remains were borne to Sewree, where a large concourse of her sorrowing friends was gathered to bid her the last farewell. The Bishop of Bombay read the burial service. Those who listened to the solemn words of the liturgy, could scarcely realise that the bright and comely presence of the young wife and loving mother, who was so happy and so beloved, had disappeared from amongst them for ever. The coffin was covered with white flowers, wreaths and crosses; last tributes twined by loving hands as the sad testimony of regard and regret.

IN SEWREE CEMETERY.

Sleep on, pure heart, thy quiet rest
'Mid flowers and sunshine taking.
So, folded to its quiet nest,
The tired babe on its mother's breast
Awaits a happy

Sleep on, true heart so strong, so brave,
So full of great endeavour,
Till He His sinless life who gave
To conquer Death and burst the Grave,
Call thee to Him for ever.

Sleep on, meek heart, that nee'r didst know
The tithe of thine own merit,
Until, when His last trump shall blow,
Thy Lord shall call thee from below,
His glory to inherit.

Tried trusty friend, pure perfect wife,
And gentlest soul of mothers,
Without a touch of pride or strife,
Without a thought of self, thy life
Was given all to others.

W. E. H.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A FIRST-RATE season with these hounds was brought to close with a very first-rate day's sport. The meet was at Andheri, whither most of us went by special train, leaving Grant Road at 5 a.m. which brought us to our destination about a quarter of an hour before day-break. By the time horses were unboxed and saddled it was light enough to ride, and shortly before six o'clock the Master moved off in the direction of Chuckla covert. Here we had not long to wait before a hound gave tongue, and we were soon all doing our best to keep on terms with the flying jack. At the far end of Chuckla there was a slight check which enabled those who had got a bad start to improve their positions, but no time was to be wasted by those who wished to do so, as we were soon away again, over a very nice line of cactus hedges, and then across the Andheri Road at the usual spot, straight away to the Marole hills. The run up to this point had been as fast as any this season, and both horses and riders, although presumably by this time in pretty good condition, were beginning to feel the effects of it. A very slight check, and the jack wheeled to the left down hill, and it looked as if we were bound for the Vehar jungles. Master Jack, however, was evidently not quite as fit as his pursuers, as though he had run very game so far, he had to give in just as we were approaching the cocoanut groves, when the Master's "Whoo-oop" told us that his fate was sealed.

As it was still very early, and moreover the last day of the season, we were all glad to hear that another covert was to be drawn, and soon after the first jack had been disposed of, the Master trotted the pack off to the covert near the village of Saar. Before reaching it, however, they hit on the line of a traveller, and took us across the melon ground at a clinking pace. A slight check, and we were away across as nice a line of country as we could wish for, a trifle rough perhaps in places, the pace fairly good, but not too fair to allow of all the field being up at the hill, which was close to the Railway line near Ghoregaum. The hill itself was a strange one and might have played havoc with the jack, but for the presence of mind of the Master. The jack was dead beat, and a leading hound ran into him as he was about to cross the Railway, making probably for Andheri Hill, but he managed to shake himself clear, and crossed the line followed close by a couple of hounds just as a train was coming up. No time was to be lost, and the Master cantering off in the opposite direction called the hounds to him, when all that had not already crossed the line answered to his call, and fortunately averted what might have been a bad ending to the season. When the train had passed, the pack were laid on the scent again, and crossing the line soon disposed of the jackal in the jungle on the other side. An excellent day's sport thus brought to an end an excellent season.

Now that our hunting season of 1886-87 has come to a close, it may not be out of place to "hark back" with reference to certain matters appertaining thereto, and to "get away forrard" respecting others. In "harking back," all of us who have been out with the hounds regularly this season will recollect that it commenced somewhat late, owing to late rains; that the sport was above the average from the very commencement of the season; and that it was with deep regret we learnt that owing to illness our Master had to give up the pack shortly before Christmas. Further, how we congratulated ourselves that in a small sporting community like that of Bombay we were fortunate enough to have an ex-Master still among us, who had hunted our hounds for many many years, and who came forward without a moment's hesitation when he was wanted and hunted them again. That the hounds have been in perfect order under his eye, physically and mentally, and that any chance of sport has been turned to the very best account it is unnecessary to say—"Cela va sans dire." To both of our Masters we owe the deepest gratitude. A word of thanks is also due to Bell, who year after year comes out with the hounds and takes such good care of them when here: this, however, is the first year in which the selection of the pack has been left in his hands, and it redounds greatly to his credit that it was the most level, besides being the fastest pack that we have ever had out here. The bulk of them (15 couples) go to Kirkee bought by a few real good sportsmen, and they are to be congratulated on getting such good hounds handed over to them in such excellent condition.

The "harking forrard" refers to next season, when it is sincerely to be hoped that more among the recent arrivals in Bombay will come out with the hounds. Although it is very pleasant meeting old friends in the hunting field year after year, still gaps occur, and these are hardly refilled by the rising generation of Bombayites. Why, goodness knows! It is not that they do not subscribe to the hounds; on the contrary, the subscriptions of the non-riding, or at all events non-hunting population, are most liberal, but those of us who hunt regularly would very much rather that they got more for their money, and would join us in the excellent sport which we enjoy. We have had capital fields this season, but the new blood has generally consisted of visitors to Bombay and not residents; surely the Demon "Lawn-Tennis" cannot be sapping the life-blood from "The sport of Kings."

RECEPTION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP.

THE Most Reverend Dr. George Porter, S.J., the Roman Catholic Archbishop, arrived in Bombay yesterday evening, and was received at the Bori Bunder station by the Catholic members of his diocese. His Grace had arrived yesterday morning by the Jubbulpore mail-train, but had put up at the Parel girls' school, so as to time his visit to his diocese in the evening, to allow of the official reception the members of his diocese wished to accord him. At the station his Grace, who was accompanied by the Very Rev. Father Willy, S.J., Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, was met by a deputation of the principal Catholics of the city, consisting of Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Colonel Sexton, Messrs. H. Bartels, the German Council, Pety de Thozee; the Belgian Consul, F. L. Maguire, W. Crowder, T. Major, C. Major, C. Lauder, D. de Monte, L. M. Valladares, J. Munro, and Dr. Gomes. A large number of the clergy was also present and included the Rev. Father Bochum, Rev. Father Fischer, Rev. Father Reuter, and Rev. Father Eberschweiller. After the gentlemen had kissed his Grace's ring, the Archbishop, accompanied by the Rev. Father Willy, entered a carriage, and preceded and followed by those who had attended to welcome him in carriages, drove in procession to the Cathedral of our Lady of Hope, in Kalbadevie. Here his Grace was enthroned with much ceremony, during which the *Te Deum* was chanted. After giving his Archiepiscopal blessing to the large congregation which had witnessed the proceedings, his Grace, escorted in procession by the clergy and laity, adjourned to a large *shamiana* erected in the compound of the Cathedral. Here he was presented by a congratulatory address from the Catholic inhabitants of Bombay, which was read by Mr. Nicholson. Similar addresses followed from the various societies, schools and colleges, each address being accompanied by presents of flowers which were accepted by his Grace, who replied separately to the addresses read by Mr. Nicholson and those of the principal confraternities. In his replies Archbishop Porter expressed his cordial thanks for the congratulations which he had received, and said that, relying on the hearty co-operation, sympathy, prayer and concurrence of the Catholics of Bombay, he would try and do his utmost to discharge faithfully the duties which he had entered upon. The proceedings terminated with his Grace blessing the assembly and moving in procession to the Parochial Hall. As the procession moved off three hearty cheers, at the call of Rev. Father McDonough, were given for his Grace, the band of the students of the St. Mary's College at the same time playing an appropriate selection. We hold over the addresses and the replies of his Grace the Archbishop.

RUKHMABAI'S CASE.

SIR,—If money can be of any use to Rukhmabai's friends, as suggested in your valuable leader, I shall be glad to give rupees two hundred, and find a few more two hundreds. There must be many Hindu gentlemen in town, anxious to see their original law of marriage vindicated, even though indirectly.—Yours, &c.,

BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

⁂ We shall be happy to receive and acknowledge subscriptions. The costs of the defence must have been heavy—heavy enough, we fear, to swallow up the defendant's not very large resources.—*Ed. B. G.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

STEWARDS.—Mr. John S. Alston, Mr. Allan Arthur, Capt. G. H. M. Conran, 2-15th Regt., Messrs. H. W. Gostling, and Leighton B. Ker, Colonel Merriman, R.E. Messrs. J. Littleton Symons, and N. S. Symons, Capt. L. L. Steele, 2-15th Regt. and Mr. E. M. Slater, Lieut. H. R. Pease, Esq., 2-15th Regt., hon. secretary. Mr. G. Remington, starter and Col. Merriman, judge.

SATURDAY's races were by far the best the honorary secretary and the stewards of the above Races, provided during the meeting this year. It was mainly due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Pease that, while the stagnant interest manifested by the general public in everything appertaining to racing is so marked, this year's Sky meeting has been so successfully brought to a close. The flat races on the whole averaged good fields, the entries on Saturday being much better than on Wednesday, but the steeple chases were miserably supported, considering the large number of steeple-chasers there are in Bombay, and how well their owners have always attended the various meets of the Bombay Hunt, which affords but little better sport. The gathering at the races on Saturday too was very much better than it was on the previous day, and the "great unwashed" massed in hundreds round the course, having doubtless been attracted by the large posters scattered about the native town by the honorary secretary informing the public at large the dates on which the races were to come off. Betting was again quiet, the bookmaker doing little business, though he occasionally closed with a big thing. His odds were most unfavourable for the generality of backers, and more work was therefore transacted by the totolisators of whom there were three. The card for the evening was coloured with five events, one steeplechase and four flat races. In all but one the favourite passed the judge's box first. But the most remarkable event of the evening was Pease's glorious records of wins. Of the five races in which he ran he pulled off four, and in the last he secured second place. Certainly he had no professional to compete with, and, owing to his accident, Captain Conran had been debarred from entering the arena, else we might have had a different tale to chronicle. Still with the invariable uncertainty attendant on the favourites, on whom, by the way, Pease was always mounted, his feat of steering four out of five mounts to victory was certainly very good. He commenced his series of successes by securing Col. Merriman's verdict in the handicap All Horse chase, by a length on Mr. Symons' Ishmael. Folly made a good finish of it, and pressed the winner hard towards the end of the race, but Lumper, after throwing Arthur, his rider, bolted off the course altogether. In the Gymkhana Pony Derby Ressaldar again won first honours. Simplicity having gone lame was scratched, and of the three which were left the winner had been made favourite. Seven faced the starter in the Dealers' Plate, and of these Sumree, who had shown his metal in the same event in the Bombay Races, by snatching the victory from a field of fifteen, was at once made the favoured one. Kolihe was also much fancied, but under the guidance of Pease, Sumree passed the winning post three lengths before his companions. The handicap for Arabs and country-breds produced a field of four, all Arabs. Ellington was considered a moral for it, and he did not disappoint those who had laid their metal on him, but won easily by two lengths. In the Pony Selling race an unexpected winner turned up in Saghy, ridden by a native. Roland and Acolyte had divided the attention of backers, but neither fulfilled the promises they held out in their preliminary canters. Saghy was put up as usual, but no one was found to take him for a hundred, though he certainly did not look up to much in either form or pace.

The following are the details. The times given were taken with a chronometer kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Weber, of Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co.:—

FIRST RACE.—"Handicap All Horse Steeplechase.—About 2 miles. Value Rs. 150, with a gold mohur starting sweep.

Mr. N. S. Symons's b a g Ishmael, 11st. 6lb., Mr. Pease	1
Mr. James's c a h Folly, 11st., Mr. Maurice	2
Mr. Bankier's b w g The Lumper, 13st., Mr. Arthur	3

The three staplechasers were sent away together and kept well with one another till the second jump, when the Lumper fell, and threw Arthur, who had been up. The animal then bolted off the course towards Parli Hill, leaving his rider luckily unhurt. Ishmael took the hurdles in fine style, and showed the way to his companion by about twenty lengths. Folly however caught him up near the last jump, and pressed him hard up the straight, but lost the race by a length.

SECOND RACE.—"The Gymkhana Pony Derby."—5 furlongs. Value Rs. 150. Half entrance to second horse, and with a starting sweep of Rs. 5 to go to the third horse.

Capt. L. L. Steele's c c b gel Ressaldar, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Pease	1
Mr. Macdonald's b a p Mac, 9st. 9lb., Mr. Barton	2
Mr. Vaughan's b a p Saghy, 9st. 4lb., Mr. Mull	0

Mac, with Barton up, got away with the lead at the start, and took his followers at a clinking pace. Ressaldar however caught him up before the last ½ mile post, and passing him led round the turn for home. Up the straight Saghy pressed Mac hard for second place, but the latter, who had the advantage of being in front, passed Colonel Merriman's box before him, a length behind Ressaldar. Time 1min. 10 4-5secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Dealers' Plate."—One mile. Value Rs. 150.

Syed Hussein's b a h Sumree, 10st. 8lb., Pease	1
Ali Bin Ameer's b a g Kolihe, 8st. 9lb., Oomer	2
Mr. D. Framjee's br a g Tiger, 8st. 2lb., Mahomed	3
Saleh Dakeel's ch a h Murzook, 8st. 9lb., Wool	0
Mr. Yassim Bin Seed's c a c Robber, 8st. 3lb., Tahad	0
Mr. Mirza Ahmed's g a g Electric, 8st. 5lb., Bala	0
Mr. P. Ruttonjee's b a h Emerald, 8st. 12lb., Mahomed	0

The field of seven which faced Mr. Remington were sent away by him to a good start. Sumree immediately went to the front and was never headed the whole way winning by three lengths. Behind him the others remained in a close cluster till the bend for home was reached, when Kolihe, who was hard pressed by Tiger, Robber and Mirzook, put on a spurt up the straight and won second place by a short neck. Tiger was a good third. Time—1min. 56 1-5secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Handicap for Arab and C. B. horses."—Five furlongs. Value Rs. 150.

Capt. Conran's b a h Ellington, 11st., Mr. Pease	1
Mr. James's b a h Admiral, 9st. 10lb., Mr. Maurice	2
Mr. Sedley's b a h Brown Prince, 9st. 4lb., Ahmed	3
Mr. N. S. Symons's b a g Ishmael, 8st. 7lb., Oomer	0

Ishmael got the best of a poor start, and at once made the running at a spanking pace. Ellington followed in close attendance, with Admiral just behind him, till a little before the turn was reached, when he passed the leader and drew away, securing judge Merriman's verdict easily by two lengths. Ishmael was likewise passed by Admiral and Brown Prince, to whom were allotted respectively second and third places. Time—1min. 9secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Pony Selling.—½ mile. Value Rs. 99.

Mr. Vaughan's b a p Saghy, 9st. 3lb., Mahomed	1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's b a p Roland, 10st. 13lb., Mr. Pease.	2
Mr. Barnett's g cb g Acolyte, 11st. 7lb., Owner	3
Mr. Pease's b a p Kismet, 10st. 1lb., Mr. Richardson.	0
Mr. W's b ch m Incognita, 10st. 1lb., Mr. Barton	0

Mr. Remington sent the field of five away to the lead of Acolyte, who made the running at a very hot pace. Roland with Pease up followed a few lengths behind with Kismet and Saghy following him. The leader was caught up before the turn for home was reached, and up the straight it appeared to be a fight between him and Roland, Saghy, however, who had crept up passed Kismet, put on a spurt fifty yards from the winning post, and won the judge's decision by a length in the good time of 57 4-5 secs.

VEGETARIANISM IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are opening your column to a discussion on vegetarianism, I think a little should be said on the other side, lest people should be led into trying, without duly considering the subject, what might prove detrimental to them. No doubt a vegetable diet suits some people, but we should remember that "one man's meat is another man's poison," and to urge that vegetables are man's proper diet is to argue without knowledge. The physical formation of man is against such a diet, and the animal instincts of savage man turn at once to fleshy food. Even the monkey in its wild state, frugivarous as it is popularly supposed to be, would get on badly without the insects, small birds, and eggs which are necessary to keep it in health—the one reason why the Gibbon monkey is so difficult to keep alive in captivity is the loss of such food, from the ignorance of those who suppose that fruit alone is all it requires. The aboriginal inhabitants of India, and even better countries, are, and always have been, flesh-eaters, and the vegetarianism of the Brahmins is an æsthetic or sentimental culture, and not founded on physiological knowledge or experience. The vegetarian Hindu is not remarkable for stamina or longevity, and he is a frequent sufferer from dyspepsia, to counteract which he has recourse to such carminatives as assafœtida, and warm spices. He has also to supplement his pulse and rice with the animal constituents of milk and ghee, to which his European brother adds eggs and butter, and sometimes fish. Some constitutions may be the better for a preponderance of vegetable diet, and Mr. Gostling's case seems one in point, though I am glad, for his own sake, he does not carry it so far as a friend of mine who has put his whole household on vegetables without an atom of salt allowed either in the cooking or eating, and the only drink is weak gruel. It is not a pleasant house for visitors, as you may imagine, but the host piously thinks he is doing the best for his kind, and looks back on his mess and club dinners with a horror begotten of his new zeal. I would never recommend any one to give up hastily a meat diet for a vegetable one, lest serious injury should be done. I know I could not stand a vegetable diet myself, though one or two members of my family could. It is well to leave these things to individual idiosyncrasies and not attempt proselytism. If the human body had been intended to be supported by vegetable food alone there would have been a considerable modification of the existing viscera, approximating it more to that of the ruminants, with all its complexity of four stomachs, and greatly prolonged intestines, instead of which we are nearer to the simplicity of the digestive apparatus of the carnivora. Without entering any further into the theory of digestion, salivary, peptic, or pancreatic, I think I have done enough to strike a warning note against any hasty attempt to carry out such a radical change in one's mode of life, even with Mr. Gostling's testimony in its favour. It may be pertinent however to ask how much of his good health is due to the other factors in the case exercise and temperance—both too important to be left out by either carnivorists or vegetarians.—Yours, &c.,

ZOOLOGIST.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a dyspeptic who has practised vegetarianism, I have read Mr. Gostling's letter with much interest and profound attention. It is well that Mr. Gostling has the courage to invite discussion on so important a question. He discharges a very important public service in so doing. I am not, however, convinced that a vegetarian diet necessarily secures "complete freedom from disease." I wish it were so, and, alas! that it is not so in cases I know of. I have been a vegetarian for a considerable time, and although I am convinced that for those afflicted with a weak digestion, a vegetarian diet is the best, I am not equally convinced that flesh food is injurious even in India for healthy persons. There is evidence in India which appears to me unanswerable—that a flesh diet may be a wholesome diet in this climate. I should like to hear Mr. Gostling's opinion on that evidence. The most masterful and warlike races in India are flesh-eaters—the Mussulman, the Sikh, the Mahratta and all the Rajput races, and the Goorkhas for instance; the Mussulman population is on the whole the finest race in India, and yet opulent Mussulmans eat more flesh than Europeans. How is this evidence to be interpreted? To me it appears unanswerable. Like Mr. Gostling I did not carefully examine this evidence until I had discussed vegetarianism with people of India—flesh-eaters, whom I endeavoured to convert, but who would not be converted. I am unable to agree with Mr. Gostling that "excepting some of the middle and lower castes, as also the outcastes, all India is vegetarian." The fact is that the majority of the high castes in India and the majority of the high castes even in the city of Bombay are flesh-eaters. A certain number of high caste men engaged in business in the city of Bombay are vegetarians, but the majority of high caste men in this city of Bombay eat flesh.

I can confirm Mr Gostling's experience of the ridicule which flesh-eaters are apt to cast on vegetarians, and which we vegetarians have to endure, but great as the contempt of European flesh-eaters for vegetarianism it is less than the contempt of Indian flesh-eaters for grain-eating men. A friend of mine, an old Mussulman gentleman over 60 years of age, but in perfect health, told me that he eats generally for dinner not less than one fowl, and usually 2lbs. of flesh at breakfast; and he said to me, after listening to my arguments in favour of a vegeterian diet "Saheb, there is nothing in the world like flesh." This old gentleman is equal in physical and mental activity to any man I know of, and I know of few men equal to him in the capacity for continued application to business. I may mention a reminiscence of him. I happened to be ill and he came to me and said he had heard I was sick, and as was sure, so he told me, I was killing myself with my vegetarian food—or dholl as he contemptuously called it. He came to advise me to give it up, and to cure me,—this was the prescription:—Take, said he, a pound of beef, and describing how it should be grilled, eat it, "the smell of it will cure you," that is what I eat when I am recovering from fever said the stout old gentleman; such was my friend's prescription, and I said, as Mr. Gostling would say, good God, at being asked to eat a lb. of beef while debilitated and shattered from fever.

The strongest argument, it appears to me, against a "flesh diet" is the brutality of killing animals and eating them. Since an early time, great men have spoken against it. Plutarch's famous denunciation of flesh food is a historical protest preserved to mankind.

I am anxious to hear Mr. Gostling's view of the fact evidence I have shortly given indicating that a flesh diet may be wholesome in India. I am certainly unable to overthrow them.—Yours, &c.,

DOCTOR.

RING *VS.* MULE SPINNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—With your permission I shall endeavour to explain myself more clearly than in my letter on the above subject of the 1st inst., which has received a lengthy reply from Mr. Walmsley in your issue of to-day.

I am one of a number of people in Bombay who are more or less interested in the question under discussion, and who are always glad to acquire valuable information, especially if it is to be had gratis and without any trouble. Now the ring frame has been in use in India for about four years, and during that period it has received the most careful attention of some of the most intelligent mill managers in this country. It has steadily gained favour in spite of many difficulties, the greatest of which has been the slovenly preparation of the cotton before reaching the rings. Its best friends do not, however, claim every virtue for their favourite spindle; they are content to find that it will meet most of the requirements of their trade.

At this period a stranger arrives who, after little over two weeks' sojourn in Bombay, condemns the ring in extravagant terms in the first of a series of communications which he proposes to make on the subject of spinning. His intention to benefit the public may be taken for granted, but as he writes over his own signature he may fairly be supposed to wish to pose as an authority among spinners.

When reminded of his previous high encomium on ring spinning, he replies that his latest utterances only apply to India, but his Indian experience is not yet three weeks old!

How does he expect that men of his class, who have studied the ring frame ever since its introduction into India, will receive his sweeping condemnation of its use in this country when they know that he has arrived so recently.

Mr. Walmsley has yet to establish his title to be regarded as an authority on cotton spinning in India, for he implies that the ring frame gives different results here to what it gives in Europe.

The battle of the spindles is not to be fought on paper, and figures at this moment are worthless.

I take the liberty of asking, in the name of all those who are directly interested in ring spinning—Mr. Walmsley what have you got to *shew* us; what have you *done* in India to warrant the position you assume among us?—I am, &c.,

FIBRE.

A DANGEROUS POSTAL PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to draw attention to the dangerous practice in force at the Colaba and Victoria termini of sorting overland mail letters and papers on the platforms, where passengers are constantly passing. This is such a noticeable defect in the Postal arrangements, that it is somewhat surprising that the Railway authorities have not objected to it, if only as an obstruction.—Yours, &c.,

S.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PARSE LYING IN ASYLUM.

WE are glad to hear that at their meeting yesterday the committee of the Parse Lying-in Asylum have resolved to begin the work of the institution at once. Mr. Ardeshir Bolton's bungalow, situated at Marine Lines, has been secured for the purpose. The Asylum will be opened from the 16th instant. Surgeon-Major D. N. Parukh, has been appointed consulting physician and Drs. Temuljii, B. Meriman, Cowasji Pestonji, Cowasji Hormusji, Dinshaw Bomonjee Master, and Jehangeer Cursetjee will act as honorary physicians.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

H. E. the GOVERNOR has, with his usual firmness of purpose, adopted a nove way of allaying the fears of the public with regard to the proposed reductions in the educational department. It is said that his Excellency had a conference with about a dozen citizens of Bombay, to whom he explained the Government policy. What his Excellency wished to do by imparting this information to a chosen few is not known. The declaration is meant for the public, but the chosen few have kept it a secret from the public.—*Id.*

MR. TATA'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

WE have said all along that Mr. Tata's enterprise in connection wth the growing cotton spinning industry is worthy of being imitated by all the large mill owners. His enterprise is considerably strengthened by his knowledge and experience; and by keeping aloof from the temptations which ruin speculators generally he has earned for himself the entire confidence of his colleagues. The Dhurumsey mills which he has purchased for 12 lakhs is a living instance of what rascally speculations could do to ruin blind share holders. Mr. Tata proposes to amalgamate this concern with his Smadeshi mill. He has transferred it to the Swadeshi at cost price, and has not attempted to take a lakh or two for himself, as is the usual practice. How many of our rich mill manufacturers will be found capable of showing equal magnanimity?—*Id.*

THE UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

FROM the report submitted by the Undergraduates' Association at their annual general meeting we are quite satisfied with progress made during the year. Of the three institutions founded last year the undergraduates' attract most attention owing to the thorough manner in which they work. We do not wish these associations to rush to extremes, but to invitate the example of their leaders in slow and steady work.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

THE CASE OF RUKHMABAI.

RUKHMABA's night of trial is now emerging into a day of triumph. Her life has been a martyrdom since eleven, when she was given in marriage to one who has turned out hopelessly poor, ignorant and unhealthy, who lives under the protection of others and insists upon her doing the same—a proposal from which Rukhmabai recoils with horror. But the High Court of Bombay, working under Letters Patent from her Majesty the Queen-Empress, hold a tournament of chivalry, and these Christian umpires rule that a mere woman can have no right to consult her heart, or, may be, her honour. Caste enforces on this Hindu girl a marriage to which she was as much a party as any of the Judges of the High Court. And the Judges countenance this outrage, in fact offer to serve as constable and jailor. What could they do?—poor men—such is supposed to be the law of the Hindus. And what could the British Government do?—poor Government—their mission is to perpetuate inequalities. So Rukhmabai must either go to jail or live under the protection of her so-called husband's protectors. Perhaps the husband, who loves her so, may one day bring another "wife" to keep her company. What even then? The High Court will go on grinding the dead-bones of law, and the Government of India will go on whistling in sympathy with the process which is grinding the womanhood out of the women of Hindustan. Thirty days hence Rukhmabai must complete her martyrdom. We call upon the women of England to witness this new form of Suttee, set up by British law and Christian morality. It is lucky for Rukhmabai that she has counsel like Messrs. Inverarity and Telang. The latter, who has his whole heart in the business, may be trusted to do all he can for her. But it is hard to see what can be done, unless the final Court of Appeal refuse to recognize unconsummated infant marriages. More than twenty years ago Sir William Muir, one of the wisest and most careful of our administrators, suggested this course. But it is distressing to see the Government still holding back after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century. Has the native community made no progress during the interval? If it has, why don't it act? If it has not, how much longer is the State to wait for an initiative to come from society alone? As to the upsetting of the social fabric, and so on, we repeat, it is an idle superstition. The people are profoundly indifferent to Rukhmabai's fate, and their leaders are busy with their own concerns, unless now and then they are dragged to a meeting to say ditto to interested wirepullers.—*Indian Spectator.*

ONCE more the local High Court has shown to the Hindu community of this presidency that they are not an inch less staunch defenders of their marriage law and customs than of other communities, howevor eggregiously broken through by a member of its own body. The facts of the case of Dadaji vs. Rakhamabai are sufficiently known to require repitition here, as also the decision of Mr. Justice Pinhey thereon, the merits or otherwise of which formed the subject of sharp comment at the time. Suffice it to say, that the status *quo ante* of our marriage law we owe to the Chief Justice Sir Charles Sargeant and Mr. Justice Farran who have cleared away the flimsy legal cobwebs raised up by Mr. Justice Pinhey and restored to the people the peace of mind once taken away from them.—*Native Opinon.*

SUMMARISING the editorial in the native press in February, *The Voice of India*, says:—"It is not in the nature of things that such a remarkable event as a Jubilee—and a Jubilee, moreover, which commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of one of the greatest, best beloved and most prosperous monarchs that ever ruled—should pass away without adequate demonstrations of popular goodwill to mark it. We are, therefore, no way surprised at the universal enthusiasm evoked both from British India as well as the native States, although under political circumstances far from cheering. But as there is an exception to every rule, so there are spots even in this otherwise perfect enthusiasm. Such is the opinion expressed by some of our native contemporaries, who think that the official programme has fallen short of the requirements of a great national event. The one thing wanting to complete the success of the Jubilee was the absence of some popular concession. It would have been a perpetual and grateful memento of the Jubilee, had something been done to remove the incubus of overtaxation from the shoulders of the half-starved ryots. What joy would not the Jubilee bring to men, whose ancestral estates having been sold or mortgaged, they themselves have been reduced to mere peasant proprietors? Thus argue some of the native papers. Others speculate about the results of the Jubilee on the proposed technical colleges, while others, unwilling to take a dismal view of things generally, acknowledge the blessings that have accrued to India since the transfer of the Government from the E. I. Company. Not a few of the writers discuss the Jubilee demonstrations from the point of view of the Royal Proclamation and the desirability of a more direct government through native agency by the Sovereign herself. The identification of the fact of the Jubilee, therefore, with that of the Proclamation, is made a great point with this classs of Indian journalists. It forms an era, in their estimation, quite independent of all disturbing political elements. The pomp and circumstance of power which characterised the Jubilee celebrations have not escaped the native press. Nor has the good done by this auspicious event been overlooked by the foremost native journals. This has been noted to have been marked by works of beneficent utility, educational, irrigational, medical, and so on—agreeably varied by the custom, peculiar to the East, of feeding and clothing the poor.

THE JUBILEE.

The reports that have been received by telegraph of the Jubilee refer mostly to the preparations for that event, and the programmes are, on the face of them, satisfactory. Many of the native papers dwell upon the prosperity which has characterised the reign of the Queen-Empress. There is one thing more than any other, which marks native literature on this interesting subject; and that is the loyalty and attachment the writers display for her Gracious Majesty.

As regards the honours bestowed on the occasion the native press is divided, some journals contending that they were conferred with discrimination, while others deprecate the injustice done to non-officials.

A system for the purpose of having an efficient Indian Public Service has long been exercising the minds of our public writers. Some advocate a scheme which shall meet the wishes of the advanced presidencies under due safeguards. Others take the subordinate services also into consideration, and urge that better prospects be held out to them than they seem to have hitherto enjoyed. In the discussion of the subject before the Commission, some of the native journals object to the tone of a few of the witnesses as betraying a spirit of faction, promoting disunion among his countrymen, appears to be a paradox. The main contention, however, is that while admitting the necessity of Europeans for the control of executive affairs, the greater necessity should not be ignored of increasing the numbers of indigenous administrators in the country. This could never be done without placing the native and the European on an equal footing by simultaneous examinations in England and India, and an increase in the limit of age. These points are urged by the majority of the native press. No difference of tests, methods, or conditions is to be observed; nor indeed a difference of class or race. As the administration is on English principles, and as it is necessary for Englishmen to co-operate with natives, an English training is certainly necessary for natives. On the whole, the native press thinks that it is not the mere declaration of a principle, but hearty co-operation on the part of all sections of the native and European community that will ensure some measure of success to the scheme discussed by the Commission.

As regards the provincial contracts, the measures adopted appear to our contemporaries to be a reversal of Lord Ripon's policy and of some of his predecessors. The question has been discussed in its relation to the Income-tax which was imposed without the contracts being revised or recast. Questions have also been raised as regards the benefits of some further economies intended to be made. Are this benefits, it is pertinently asked, to accrue to the provincial Governments themselves or to the Imperial Government? Some of the changes announced are said to be far from satisfactory. Already the injurious effects of the revision, which is soon to take place, have been noticed on the educational policy of the Bombay Government. The ultimate results of these measures, in a more complicated system of taxation, on the masses, are also apprehended. All these so-called economies appear to the native press to point to one chief end—the increase in the army expenditure.

On the question of technical education, discussion is more or less confined to ways and means. The funds in hand do not, according to some journals, hold out prospects of a permanency for the technical institute. Some further inducements to meet actual requirements are suggested. A good many of the journals are already somewhat prematurely discussing the general management of technical education, and the details of the workshops, but the wiser of them are absorbed in making strenuous endeavours to add to their present financial resources. The whole question would appear to have been discussed from as various standpoints as there are native journals. But the necessity for technical schools all over the country is obvious to the whole community and the Jubilee is not unnaturally expected to add its quota of funds towards the attainment of this national object.

BENGAL.

OBITUARY.—Many in Calcutta will regret to hear of the death in England of Mr. J. B. Knowles, Solicitor, formerly a partner in the local firms of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield, and Messrs. Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts. Mr. Knowles retired from India in 1876, and died from congestion of the lungs at the age of 52, after a few days' illness.—*Englishman.*

THE HEALTH SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Calcutta Health Society on Wednesday was well attended. The Lieutenant-Governor presided and Lady Dufferin was among the company. Sir Rivers Thompson spoke in deservedly high terms of the success of the Society during the past year, and said that Mr. Cunningham in constituting it and in having thrown into it all his earnestness and enthusiasm, had established a useful adjunct to the Government. The Lord Bishop, in proposing the Resolution commending the Society to public sympathy and support, took up good ground in showing that the suspicion that it was antagonistic to certain interests, was quite groundless. Its aim was to assist all who were concerned in improving the sanitary state of Calcutta. His Lordship pointed out that if the recommendation of the Society were carried out, a sum of 200 lakhs would be needed and he commended the frankness with which this startling statement was made.

BENGAL GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.—The following notifications are Gazetted:—Mr. H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed special leave for six months. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by captain P. Nolan of his commission in the "Behar Light Horse." Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Dinagepur, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. T. Smith, Judge of Gya, is allowed furlough for eleven months and Mr. J. F. Stevens, Officiating Judge of Chittagong, is appointed to act for him. Mr. C. L. Dyson is appointed to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. W. D. Aber-Crombie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Patna City Police is transferred to Maldah, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district. Mr. R. L. Ward, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajganj Pubna, is transferred to Patna and is appointed to have charge of the Patna City Police. Mr. J. Cowie, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Manbhum, is transferred to Serajganj, in Pabna. Mr. C. S. Murray, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Manbhum, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district. Mr. A. D. Larymore, Superintendent of the Alipur Jail, is allowed leave for three months and Mr. W. Leonard, Superintendent of the Bhagulpore Central Jail, on furlough, is appointed to act for him. Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Dakka, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Patna and Superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Bankipur, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major H. B. Purves.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 19th to the 25th ultimo 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 217 Hindus, and 35 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 273 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 345. The deaths are thus classified:—5 from measles, 77 from fever, 27 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 144 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 35·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 45·1 per 1,000 per annum.

THE PARK FIRE INQUIRY.—It would not be very easy in future years to get anyone to serve on the committee of the Madras Peoples' Fair, if the late appalling fire does not altogether put a stop to the fair. Those who were members of the committee at the last fair have just discovered that their troubles have not ended with the late official enquiry into the cause of the accident; they have received notice to pay the sum of Rs. 25 each on account of the legal and other expenses connected with the enquiry. The amount to be thus collected will come to a large sum as every subscriber to the amount of Rs. 15 and more became a member of the general committee, even if he took no active part in the management.

A BICYCLIST IN AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.—A curious accident happened yesterday to a wealthy German gentleman, who has taken up his settled residence in Bangalore. This gentleman locomotes on a tricycle. Yesterday in coming towards the General Bazaar from St. John's Hill, in turning a corner sharply, he collided full on to the stern-board of a puckally-bullock, with such force that the bullock was taken off his hind legs and literally sat down in the gentleman's lap. To the gentleman's utter consternation he instantaneously found himself drenching wet, but it was really nothing worse than the water from the puckally bags, which had been broken by the impact of the tricycle. The man was in a terrible mess, and the bullock and his driver in a terrible fright. As soon as the gentleman could get clear of the four-footer that he had unwillingly embraced and that had "mussed" him, he tricycled off full speed for home. We are glad to learn that the gentleman is married; this fact doubtless secured for him prompt attention, and a dry suit.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

LORD ABERDEEN AT THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.—Lord Aberdeen, accompanied by Captain Sinclair, visited the Christian College on Tuesday afternoon. His Lordship was conducted through the class-rooms by the Rev. Dr. Miller, the Principal. His Lordsihp, on entering the 4th Class, put a few questions to the boys in Biblical history, and expressed satisfaction at the prompt and correct answers. At the 2nd Class, his Lordship delivered an address, in which he said that it was a great disappointment to Lady Aberdeen not to be able to visit the Colege, as her Ladyship took a very great interest in education. The students, sitting together as they did, with their Professor before them reminded his Lordship very much of his own college days, when he attended a University in Scotland. There were many old Universities in that country, but the oldest University was the smallest, namely, the University of St. Andrew. That University had, however, an important place in the history of Scotland. Pointing to the Professor's chair, his Lordship thought that many made a better use of that position than he did, and, judging from the appearance of the students, attention seemed to be the rule with them. There was no use coming to lectures unless what was said was attended to. His Lordship also spoke of education being pursued by some people merely for the sake of wordly advancement. Education so pursued, with that object, would lose its dignity. His Lordship concluded by wishing success to the students, and hoped that they would all excel when they entered upon the battle of life, and that they would [illegible]. His Lordship then took his departure.—*Madras Times.*

REGULATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—It is much to be feared that thefts on the Madras Railway will like the brook, "go on for ever," if the culprits are to be found among the company's own household. Arkonum station, once upon a time, was [illegible], and it was fervently believed by the Railway police authorities that most of the thefts committed on the Madras Railway line were committed at Arkonum, and that by dismissed porters and watchmen. The Railway police were doubtless not far wrong in their suspicions; but evidently it had not occurred to them, until very recently, that thefts on the line might possibly be committed by guards while in charge of a train. We have heard of several instances in which railway passengers have been robbed of hand-bags, of portmanteaus being forced or cut open and articles of value, such as jewellery, &c., abstracted; but the thefts could never be traced. From a Bangalore paper to hand, we learn that the frequent complaints made of late, of articles missing in parcels, aroused the suspicion of the Railway police that the culprits might be found among the Company's own servants. Suspicion having fallen, says the *Daily Post*, on two guards, named A. D'Silva and E. Marcar, Superintendent Reynolds, of the Railway police, and a constable waited for the goods train at 2 p.m. at the Bangalore Cantonment Station. On its arrival, the police examined the boxes of the two guards, and found therein 24 oranges and 51 skeins of raw silk. The guards both admitted their guilt. It is now pretty clear that thefts committed on the M. R. Company's line may be perpetrated by persons other than dismissed porters. But, on the other hand, it may be asked, "What can be expected of men employed as guards on the Madras Railway on salaries barely enough for their subsistence?"

A SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF A WIFE.—The *Bangalore Spectator* writes:—Rather a novel case came up at the Munsiff's Court, C. and M. Station. One Munigah was the plaintiff and Chick Moothappah and Mooni were the 1st and 2nd defendants, respectively. Mr. Ramanunjachar appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants were represented by Mr. Sombisiva Iyer. The plaintiff alleged that the 2nd defendant, Mooni, is his legally married wife, she having been married to him when she was about eight years old in the year 1879. She remained with the plaintiff about one year, but subsequently 1st defendant took her away and she is now living with him. Plaintiff had asked Moothappah to give up his wife, about four months ago, but the request was refused. Defendants denied the marriage. Moothappah says he brought up Mooni from the time of the famine in 1876; she is now 12 years of age, and is a minor under his guardianship. The case came up originally on the 2nd ultimo, when the Court passed an order appointing Moothappah guardian to Mooni. On the case being called on Mr. Sombisiva Iyer for the defendants pleaded that the suit was unsustainable, as the allegations made by the plaintiff were false. Mooni had been under the protection of the 1st defendant for the last 10 years, and she was never married to the plaintiff. The following issues were framed for settlement:—I. Was the 2nd defendent married to the plaintiff as alleged by him in 1879? II. Was she taken away by the 1st defendant with the consent of the plaintiff to his house about a year after the alleged marriage? III. To what relief, if any, is plaintiff entitled? At this stage a petition was put in by Mr. Ramanujachar on behalf of the plaintiff, praying that the dispute be referred for the arbitration of one Graval Butchanah, under Section 506 of the Civil Procedure Code. The defendants to the suit not objecting, an order was accordingly passed by the Court, directing the parties to appear again on the 16th instant.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

CHOLERA AT BENARES.—Although the Pandits had given out that no eclipse would be visible, still the City of Benares was crowded on the 8th February with a vast crowd, who had poured in by rail and road to win merit by a dip in the Ganges on such a special occasion. The bathing was conducted without accident, but the presence of the crowd seems to have awakened the cholera again, and lately there have been a number of cases of a virulent type in the heart of the city in the immediate neighbourhood of the ghats and the most sacred temples. Benares, where cholera is endemic, seems to require such a special law for the regulation of pirgrims' lodgings as has been passed by the Government of Bengal for Gya.—Pioneer.

THE BANGALORE SHOOTING SCANDAL.

A MILITARY Board has been appointed to investigate the irregularities said to have taken place at the local firing in connection with the W. I. R. A Meeting. The Board, consisting of Colonel Hamilton, R. E., Major Douglas, G. I. and Major Leonard, B. R. V., commenced its sitting, to-day. The inquiry was held, as all military ones are, with closed doors. The object, it would appear, of the inquiry is to exonerate the competitors. Lieutenant Ensor, the Adjutant of the B. R. V., was the first witness called, and he stated that he was the local secretary to the meeting. On taking count of the scores, he checked the targets and found the number of bulls-eyes on the first-class targets was less by about 20 than those on the register. He communicated the matter to the honorary secretary at Poona, and informed him of the facts. At the same time he mentioned that it would be unfair to the competitors to allow things to stand as they were, and therefore asked that the matches should be fired over again. The honorary secretary refused, and disqualified the meeting. Mr. Ensor then wrote asking for an investigation, and received a refusal to this request also on the 27th instant. The Board of enquiry was then constituted by the military authorities. Captain Leonard and Lieutenant Smith and some of the other competitors gave evidence; also a Naique of the Sappers, who acted as marker at the meeting. Captain Pratt was not present as he is away at present from Bangalore. A marker, who was in the service of the Madras Railway Company, and who marked at the meeting, has been sought for, but he has not been found yet. The Police have been requested to look for him. The inquiry is proceeding.—*Bangalore Post.*

A DIVERTING SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Parliamentary correspondent of an up-country paper writes:—"An excessively diverting speech was made by Mr. Hozier, one of the few Tory members from Scotland, who for a considerable period kept the House roaring over quotations from speeches delivered by Mr. Labouchere during the recess. Having gone, as he said, to enlighten Scotland on the Irish question, Mr. Labouchere had avowed at Glasgow the intention of himself and his Radical frends 'to rub Mr. Chamberlain's nose in the mire' this session. They would bring forward good sound Radical amendments every evening, and if Mr. Chamberlain voted against them he would go away from Parliament 'as naked and ashamed as Joseph of old in the Bible was after his interview with the wife of Potiphar.' Mr. Hozier, a light-hared, wiry little man whose manner was to say the least of it, decidedly eccentric, who shouted very loudly and threw himself about in a bewildering fashion, professed to deal with these remarks in a solemn spirit of inquiry. In the first place he wished to know who was pointed out in the elegant simile of the erring wife of Potiphar from whom Joseph succeeded in making his escape; and next he asked whether the hon'ble member pretended that the conduct of Joseph of old on the occasion referred to was 'in any way blameworthy.' Obtaining no reply except such as he could derive from widespread hilarity, Mr. Hozier stated that after this brilliant feat of oratory at Glasgow Mr. Labouchere went to Dublin, and it was not surprising that, at the Mansion House dinner there, the toast of his health was received with rapturous applause while the band played the strains of the 'Minstrel Boy.' The hon'ble member had always been in favour of the system of Home Rule, but it would be rather curious to ascertain how 'his lieutenants on the front Opposition bench' came to be converted to his views."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st March as compared with that for the 22nd February:—

	Feb. 22.			Mar. 1.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	46,56,451	15	0	46,56,494	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,91,82,493	11	9	1,93,60,19	13	8
Other Deposits	3,02,46,815	4	7	2,91,18,653	1	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,83,615	11	11	4,25,353	3	10
Sundries	11,08,798	11	5	11,65,415	5	2
Rs...	7,58,78,178	6	8	7,55,25,966	7	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	66,46,439	8	0	64,42,765	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	49,91,703	12	0	45,65,657	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,25,85,816	2	4	1,27,97,416	14	5
Credits on do.	80,35,086	1	8	80,93,853	3	11
Bills discounted	2,01,89,630	13	4	2,04,58,813	6	6
Balances with other Banks	3,87,885	10	10	3,97,180	4	2
Bullion	1,224	8	6	1,203	14	6
Dead Stock	11,25,552	7	4	11,28,677	10	1
Stamps	9,506	15	3	10,336	12	3
Sundries	7,62,593	6	4	7,59,916	15	2
Cash at Head Office	78,41,181	3	1	5,46,55,802	1	0
Do. at Branches	1,32,45,494	14	0	2,08,70,164	6	1
Rs.	7,58,78,178	6	8	7,55,25,966	7	1

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I am satisfied that it is far superior to any other kind in cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and pruriginous affections. I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists and druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

Disastrous floods have occurred all over the southern part of Queensland. A correspondent telegraphs:—The lower parts of Brisbane and of Woolloongabba are submerged, and all traffic by road stopped. On the Thompson Estate, a large suburb of the city, many houses have been lifted from the stumps on which they were built, and carried away by the stream. One house floated away with the family in it, and the occupants were rescued with great difficulty. At Swan Hill, Albion, O'Connell Town, Breakfast Creek, and Newstead, most of the houses are under water. The flood rose so rapidly that people could not leave their houses. The police and others were working all Friday night, and heroically rescued hundreds, though he night was pitch dark, and a tremendous gale was blowing at the time. Since Friday the boats have been plying in all the suburbs in place of ordinary traffic. The flood in the river is unprecedented. All the wharfs are under water, some 10 feet. The damage done to goods was enormous. At the wharf where the steamer Merkara lies, 400 bales of wool were damaged. She is keeping steam up in case of accident. Two steamers broke from their moorings, and one went ashore at Kangaroo Point—the other floated from the bridge to Petrie's Bight, where she went ashore. The steamer Warrego arrived on Saturday night after a terrible passage from Sydney. She anchored at Hamilton Reach, as she could not steer up steam. The Egmont had a narrow escape this morning coming round Kangaroo Point, and has had to anchor were she now lies. All the steamers are keeping steam up in case of accident. A man named Richard Thompson was drowned in Merivale-street, South Brisbane, this afternoon. The Sandgate railway is partly submerged, and the Bowen Bridge and Breakfast Creek Bridge are covered. The South Pine agricultural district is completely swept. The damage to crops is enormous. Several narrow escapes have occurred in the north. The Pine Bridge approaches are washed away. At Ipswich the flood is higher than in 1864. Brisbane-street is 15 feet under water. Tremendous damage has been done, but no lives lost. At Warwick the flood was the highest and most disastrous the present generation has witnessed. The river rose 30 feet in a few hours. There is over four feet of water in business places and the Government offices. The prisoners were with difficulty rescued from the lock-up. Two young men named M'Nally and Greiner, on a raft, risked their lives, and saved many. Only one person has been drowned, a Miss Reeve, of Emu Vale, who was climbing along a wire fence and was washed off. Her two brothers had a narrow escape. Thousands of sheep on the Canning Downs, Toolburra, Chiverton, and other stations and selections, and scores of cattle and horses, have been drowned. The water has now fallen 13 feet. The railway lines are much damaged in various localities. The lines were washed away in many places.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cachemere, Captain G. E. Scarras, sailed yesterday in ballast for Coconada, Madras and Pondicherry.

THE Ship Grey Stoke Castle, 1,654 tons, Captain A. J. Clemence, cleared on Saturday last, for San Francisco, laden with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Peshawar, 1,398 tons, Captain N. H. Edge, arrived yesterday from Calcutta and the Coast ports, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Queen Victoria, 1,506 tons, Captain T. A. Cregan, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Glasgow (Jan. 30), with a general cargo and 9 European deck passengers.

THE steamer Olympia, 1,654 tons, Captain E. R. Care, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Cardiff (Feb. 1), with a cargo of 2,949 tons of coals. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s.s. City of Venice, 2,200 tons, Captain H. Y. Moffat, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Bainnsfather, Mrs. Bainnsfather, Miss Major. She left Liverpool on Feb. 5th.

THE B. I. S. N. Coasting steamer Assyria, Captain J. C. Tyce, obtained her port-clearance, on Saturday last, to sail on after the arrival of the English Mail in Bombay for the Persian Gulf and Karachi. She is laden with a general cargo and will carry the following passengers:—Captain W. D. B. Fenton, for Karachi; Mr. Haji Esoof Khoja and one boy, for Linga; Mr. E. R. Jardine, for the Persian Gulf; Mr. Mahomed Haji Abdoola and Mr. Ahmed Hajee Abdoola for Busreh; and 65 deck for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. Steamer Cathay sailed on Saturday last, from Bombay, under Captain B. Ashdom, for Hongkong and Colombo with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails. The following are the names of the passengers:—For Auckland—Lt.-Col., Mrs. and Miss Forbes and Messrs Heywood and Marshall. For Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Brodie and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie, Messrs. T. F. Boyes, Brenholgh, Robinson, Weeks, Bradley, and Figgis. For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, 4 children and an infant and Mr. Sheridan. For Shanghai—Mr. B. Nanjes. For Hongkong—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Blaine. For Colombo.—Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Bruner.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5TH MARCH, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Govino	1454	S. G. Swell	A	F. Muir & Co.
" River Indus	2255	J. B. Murray	B	W. & A. Graham.
" Nepaul	...	......	C	P. & O. Co.
" Cathay	...	......	D	P. & O. Co.
" Castleford	2005	D. Jones	E	W. & A. Graham
" Preston	..	......	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Friary	1505	R. Evans	M	B. Craig & Co.
" Archimede	..	......	N	F. Bozzoni & Co.
" Raffaello R.	2044	G. Merello	P	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
5	Olympia (s)	Care	Cardiff, Feb. 1.
6	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Calcutta, Feb. 12.
	Peshwar (s)	Edge	Calcutta, Feb. 12.
	City of Venice (s)	Moffat	Glasgow, Jan. 28.
	Queen Victoria (s)	Gregan	Glasgow, Jan. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Cathay (s)	Ashdown	Colombo and Shanghai.
6	G. Castle (s)	Clemence	San Francisco.
	Cachemere (s)	Escarras	Madras.

The following vessels commenced loading on Saturday last:—Steamer Umballa, for Coast and Calcutta; and Brig Nutherwoolee, for Trevendrum and Tuticorin.

The steamer Assyria, Captain Tyce, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
1	Khandala s	Dougherty	Bombay, Feb. 4.
	Bancoora s	Brown	Singapore, Feb. 12.
	F. W. Marr	Cotton	Hamburg, Oct. 15.
2	Maharani s	Burleigh	Rangoon, Feb. 23.
	City of Oxford s	Miller	Liverpool, Jan. 29.
	Armenia s	Reed	Liverpool, Jan. 29.
	Star of France	Wilson	Liverpool, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

March 2.—Steamers Canning, Perim, City of Edinburgh and Empress of India.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.		
2	Himalaya s	Negapatam.
	Goorkha s	Calcutta.
3	Booldana s	Calcutta.
	Camorta s	Singapore.
	Asia s	Rangoon.
	Shahjehan s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March.		
1	Navarino s	Calcutta.
2	Miltonpark s	London.
	Sea Queen	London.
	Argo s	Calcutta.
3	Tibre s	Pondicherry.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LONDON.

St. Fillans (s), 2,400 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co., 117 cwts ginger, S Ramji.

FOR HULL.

R. Indus (s), 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Castleford (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co., 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co., 3,100 bales cotton, Thomas Moore and Co.; [illegible]

Friary (s), 155 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co., 20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino (s), 100 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.; 808 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubbattino (s), 1,002 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.; 550 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Wm. Bell and Co; 850 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co.

Pemptos (s), 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Dragoman (s), 100 bales cotton, Thos. Moore and Co; 8,001 cwts gingelly seed and 5,001 cwts rape seed, Killick Nixon.

FOR MESSINA.

R. Rubattino (s), 3,000 wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino (s), 150 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Archimede (s), 50 bales yarn, The City of Bo. Mg. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Archimede (s), 25 bales yarn, The City of Bo. Mg. Co.

Cathay (s), 7 chests opium, L. Chatoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Preston (s), 52 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co; 720 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

F. A. Little—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act. X. of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Perozbai and others—J C Cama—Part heard.

Testamentory and Intestate Jurisdiction.

10-86—Macfarlane E and H—Aimae widow Gunputrao Luchminarayan—Ardesir H and D.

Admiralty Suit.

3-86—Winter and B.—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council—F A Little.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

395-86—Mirza H K—Nawab Mir Syed Alum Khan vs Dawood Mahomed Dhurrumsey—Wadia and G—Part heard.

507-86—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjibhoy Framji and others vs Dossaji Essaji and others—Pestonji and R.

517-86—Balkrishna and B—Ruttonji Rustomji Daroowalla vs Ruttonji Cursetji Coachman and another—Thakurdas D and C.

520-86—Janardhan G—Radhabai vs Narrayen Sazba and others—In person.

412-86—Ardesir H and D—Motilal Hurgowandas vs Mahomed Rowji and others—Tyabji and D.

360-86—Craigie L and O—Damodherdas Hemandas and others vs Kewabai and others—In person.

57-87—In person, a pauper.—Haji Mahomed Alladita vs. Meera Mohidin and others—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

305-86—Chalk W and S—Cursetji Sorabji Jumawalla Kavasji Bhicaji Gora and others—Ardesir H. and D.—and In person.

93-86—Milvain Ramchundra Sakharam vs. Ramchundra Damodhurjee and others—Mirza—H. K.

443-86—Bomanji and H. Tribhowan Venarsey vs. Dhunjibhoy Framji and others.—Ardasir H. and D.

104-83—Jefferson B and D—Chunilal Sakulchund vs. Dayacore and others—Payne G and S.

287-86—Jefferson B and D—Chunilal Jodhraj vs. The G. I. P. Railway Co and others—Chalk W and S and Little S F and N.

371-86—Tobin and R—Maneck Haji vs. Goolam Hoossein Parpia—Thakoredas and D.

335-86—Little S F and N—Parvatibai vs. Parvatibai and others—Payne G and S.

85-86—Crawford and B.—Sulleman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khambhoy and others—M M Munshi J C Cama, Payne G and S, Bomanji and H.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—Bicknell and K, and Little S F and N.

387-86—Thakoredas D and C—Jairam Narronjee vs. Sadashiv V Dhurandhar—Ardasir H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

330-85—Khunderao M—Bhut Pana Sewji vs Bhut Mungulji Doorgaram and another—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

438-85—Macfarlane E. and H.—Haji Abdoolla Aboo vs Aba Meya Haji Ahmed and others.—Tobin and R., and Hore C. and B., and Thakurdas D. and C.

418-86—Janardhun G—Gunputrao Hari and another vs. Sakaram Vithul and others.

495-86—In person, a pauper—Toolsidas Bhanji vs. Kesserbai Thakurdas—D and C.

415-86—Tyabji and D—Amrutlal Kalidas vs Mahomed Hussain bin Bandu Meya—Craigie, L and O.

493-86—Tobin and R—Kessowji Toolsidas and another vs Hurjiwan Mulji and another—Crawford and B.

183-86—Winter and B—Dhunbaiji vs. Isidro Pereira—Chalk W and S.

279-86—Chalk W and S—Narayen Visram Dalvi vs. Heerji Ardaseer Dady and another—Winter and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Boucher, Lt., Mad., Hants Regiment, from sick leave, from Australia.

MARCH 5.

Birch, Lt., Mad., 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Kilkelly, Surgn., Bo., Medical Staff., on duty from Poona.

Riley, Lt., Bl., Queen's Bays, on leave, from Umballa.

Hadow, Col., Bl., R.A., on leave from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Forbes, Lt.-Col., Bl., Comr. in Oudh, on sick leave, to New Zealand.

Meadows, Depy.-Surgn.-Genl., Bo., M.S., on duty, to Mhow.

Corballis, Lt.-Col., Bo., Rl. Dub. Fus., on leave to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. BAYLEY, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, March 7, 1887.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

Oval, at 6-30 a.m., company aiming and position drill for recruits, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

J. J. Hospital—Monday and Friday at 5 p.m.

P. and O. Dockyard—Monday and Friday, at 5p.m.

Byculla Cottage—Wednesdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School—Monday and Thursday at 4-45 p.m.

Queen's Statue—Monday and Wednesday, at 4-15 p.m.

St. Peter's School—Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—Monday and Friday, at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution—Tuesday and Friday, at 4 p.m.

Grant Road Steam Bakery Compound—Tuesday and Friday, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School, and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above. As no recruits will be allowed to commence target practice until he has, as efficient, been passed at position and aiming drill, all recruits should take their earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

2. Attention is drawn to the fact that the period for annual class-firing ends on the 31st March and the Commandant hopes that all will complete their course before that date, as there can be no possible excuse for not doing so.

3. The Ranges are reserved on Wednesday the 9th instant, for E Company's annual class-firing, and on the 10th and 11th for B Company.

4. It is notified that the voting for Captain of C Company, will close on Saturday, 12th instant. Papers to be returned to the Adjutant by 12 noon.

5. Winners of more than one prize at the last rifle meeting must notify by 15th instant to hon. secretary, the prize they wish to take.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th March, 1887.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected & reduced to 32° Fah. [illegible]
Temperature of the Air [illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer [illegible]
Dew Point [illegible]
Relative humidity of Air [illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky [illegible]
Maximum [illegible]
Minimum [illegible]
Prevailing Direction of Wind ... NNW. N. NE. NW.
[illegible] from midnight to midnight [illegible]

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICE.

[illegible]S PURDEY AND SONS,
[illegible]ND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

[illegible] form Indian Sportsmen that they [illegible] supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by th FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of th HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co. KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of [illegible] testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

AINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the m to safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

hich speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, diziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

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RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

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OUR SPECIAL WHITE DRESS SHIRTS for the Hot season are strongly recommended. The bodies are of thin Cambric and finest linen fittings.

White Long Cloth finest Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars attached (any shape), per ½ dozen	Rs.	36	0
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The Long Cloth Shirts for wear under Uniform with Linen Cuffs, ½ dozen ...	„	24	0
White Silk and Wool, very thin Texture, Collars attached, ½ dozen for... ...	„	54	0
Silk and Wool in neat stripes and checks, 6 for	„	54	0
Ceylon Flannel, thin, cool and unshrinkable, 6 for...	„	42	0

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Scrofula on Neck.

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DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

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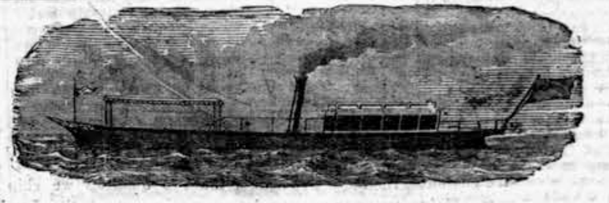

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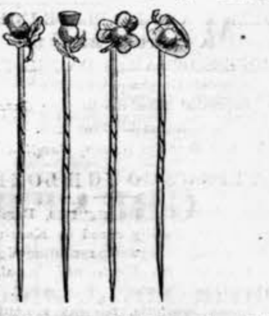

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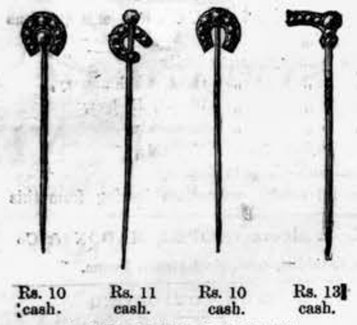

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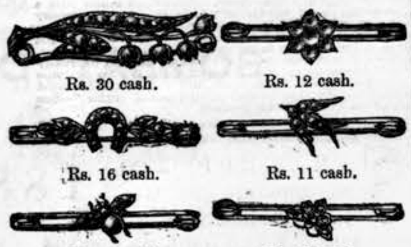

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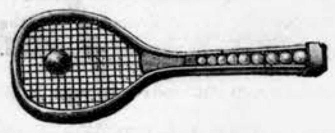

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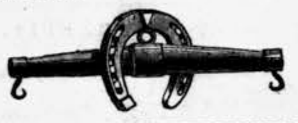

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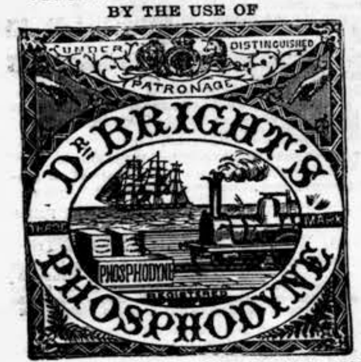

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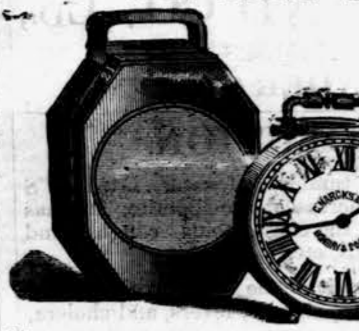

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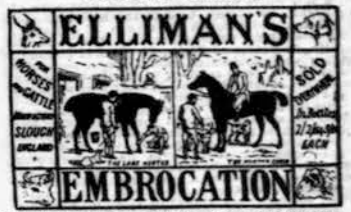

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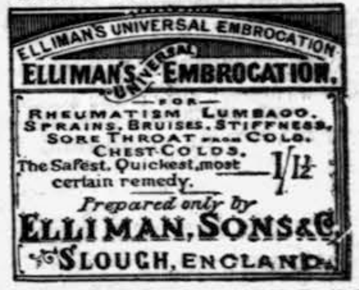

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